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AMERICANS MAKE GENERAL ADVANCE IN SOUTH

Heaviest B-29 strike against North Korea

Tokyo, August 7. The Bomber Command, augmented by Superforts which were in the United States six days ago, made the heaviest B-29 strike since operations began when they dropped more than 540 tons of bombs on two major North Korean targets. Marshalling yards at Pyongyang were plastered with 450 tons with devastating results while other Superforts unloaded bombs on an oil refinery at Wonsan, which was the Bomber Command's first major target when it initially went into action on July 13.—Reuter.

KMT planes attack Red shipping

Taipei, August 6. Chinese Nationalist bombers and fighters today attacked Communist shipping concentrations off the Chinese mainland opposite Taiwan.

According to a report from the Nationalist news agency, more than 700 junks and other light craft were destroyed.

Military circles on Taiwan said that the raid heralded an increased air offensive against the Communist invasion preparations.

Nationalist officials claimed the offensive had been made possible by a guarantee of aviation fuel said to have been given by General Douglas MacArthur, the American Supreme Commander in the Pacific, when he visited Taiwan last week.

Shortage of fuel had previously curtailed Nationalist air activity, the officials added.

General MacArthur flew to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Headquarters from his Tokyo base after the Nationalists had announced their first bombing raid against the Communist-held mainland since President Truman ordered a halt in the Nationalist war operations pending the end of the Korean war.

After his visit, General MacArthur announced that "arrangements have been completed for effective co-ordination between American forces under my command and those of the Chinese Government, the better to meet any attack which a hostile force might be foolish enough to attempt."—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS VOLUNTEER FOR KOREA SERVICE

Melbourne, August 7. Veterans of the last war were lining up before dawn today at recruiting stations in all the State capitals to enlist in Australia's expeditionary force for Korea.

It was believed that various quotas for the force were filled in the first four hours of recruiting.

When the recruiting for a force of 1,000 men—announced by the Army Minister, Mr. Josiah Francis, on August 5—began early this morning, several hundred applicants were interviewed in the State capital in the first few hours.—Reuter.

The weather

At 6:00 GMT (3 p.m. HKST): the trough of low pressure persists Eastward from the Gulf of Tonkin, through the Japan Strait, to the South of the Philippines.

Today's Forecast: Moderate easterly winds veering SE. Cloudy with scattered showers in early morning, becoming partly cloudy with isolated showers later.

Yesterday's Weather: Minimum: 75.0 deg. F. Maximum: 78.0 deg. F. Sunshine: 6.5 hours. Rainfall: 2.0 mm. (0.08 in. Total since Jan. 1—1950.0 mm. (22.4 in.) an annual average of 1412.2 mm. (55.6 in.)

Readings at: 10 a.m. 4 p.m. Bar. at M.S.L.: 1012.5 1009.4 mm. Bar. at 25.0 m.: 1012.5 1009.4 mm. Humidity: 81 81 % Wind: 1012.5 1009.4 mm. Wind Direction: 1012.5 1009.4 mm. Wind Force: 1012.5 1009.4 mm.

Combined Marine-Army force launches U.S. offensive

REDS DRIVE ON NORTHERN FRONT

U.S. Eighth Army Headquarters, Korea, August 7.

American forces made a general advance "of about 3,000 yards on a broad front" in their attack launched early today, an Eighth Army communique said.

The Americans drove nearly two miles into Red Korean lines. The communique said the American attack was met by strong Communist resistance. The Americans inflicted heavy casualties. The assault was made by a U.S. Marine brigade and the 25th Infantry Division.

The Communists launched a new offensive today South of Yechon, on the Northern front, the communique said.

South Korean forces reported they were under heavy Red pressure.

The South Koreans said they were engaging in "fire fights" with the Northerners this afternoon.

Korean Red artillery despite repeated U.S. air attacks, stalled on American tank column West of Chindong on the extreme Southern Korea front. The column was rushing West to join the battle.

The big guns, located on both sides of the only road leading West out of Chindong, blocked the tanks from joining "Task Force Keen" the U.S. power drive in the South.

One heavy tank, presumably a 45-ton Pershing, was hit, said Lieutenant Herman C. Mitchell, a liaison pilot, who flew over the battle area for six hours.

Other heavy tanks backed up behind the disabled tank. Chindong, on the South coast, is five miles South West of Musan. Mitchell said the Reds had placed their artillery before the tank column started rolling, and had "zeroed in" the highway. The road was under direct Red observation, he reported. Any movement on it drew immediate fire.

U.S. planes were called to blast out the artillery but it was still firing late in the afternoon despite repeated attacks.

First U.S. offensive

American forces—Marine and Army—launched their first offensive of the Korean war today. They drove a wedge into the North Korean lines, beating Reds to the punch on the crucial Southern front.

With big Pershing tanks and combined Air Force, Navy and Marine aerial support, the Americans put their biggest attack in motion toward Chinju, Chinju is miles West of the vital United Nations' supply port of Pusan.

Associated Press Correspondent Don Whitehead, with the attack, said they quickly ran into a Communist counter-attack. But a spokesman at General MacArthur's Headquarters said the drive was "progressing on schedule."

For the first time in the war Headquarters used the word "offensive." The spokesman emphasized. "There is no more thought of restoring a line. This is an offensive."

The American force—with some South Korean "commando units"—was pushing West on a front where the Reds had massed four divisions for a power drive Eastward toward all-important Pusan.

The American thrust was perhaps in the strength of 6,000 men—elements of the First Marine Brigade, the 35th Regiment of the Army's 25th Division and the Army's Fifth Regimental Combat Team from Hawaii.

Except in the flanking South West, which has been called the 25th Division sector, the North Koreans were building up all along the shrunken perimeter of the UN beachhead.

Two crossings of Nakdong

Just to the North of the Westward driving Americans, the Reds made two crossings of the Nakdong River, the defense barrier along much of the front, MacArthur's Headquarters reported. One group was wiped out, the other "contained."

The crossings were made in 100 foot power boats. How many men the Reds got across in this sector, defended by the U.S. 24th Infantry Division, was not disclosed. But Associated Press Correspondent O. H. P. King, with the 24th, said two pockets of about 100 Reds each were all that remained of 800 who crossed earlier, after an all-day battle yesterday.

Still further North on the Western front, an Eighth Army communique said the First Cavalry Division was being hammered by Communist artillery but no river crossings were reported.

On the Southern front, the Reds were probing positions held by the South Koreans. The spokesman at MacArthur's Headquarters said the Communists were "trying hard to regain the initiative in their push toward Taegu."

Taegu is the communications hub 55 miles North West of Pusan. The North Korean radio at Pyongyang asserted the Reds had captured Kunwi, deep in UN territory only 25 air miles North of Taegu. But this found no support from any other source.

The American offensive on the South Western front—the First Infantry "combat" of the war for the Marines—was getting what the MacArthur Headquarters spokesman described as powerful air support.

This followed yesterday's big drive when the Air Force threw 430 rockets at the Reds and carrier-based Navy and Marine aircraft flew a record 212 sorties of their own.

A Far East Air Force operational summary said U.S. Fifth Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force planes attacked, among other targets, 52 Communist vehicles, 18 locomotives and 17 railway cars. Nine North Korean aircraft were destroyed on the ground and 15 others were damaged.

Drive toward Chinju

Correspondent Don Whitehead reported the Marine-Army force jumped off on the drive toward Chinju after the artillery of both branches had blasted the Reds with a 20-minute barrage.

Then Mustangs and jet fighters swooped down and the offensive was under way. Marine elements on the left flank, he said, showed ahead against little opposition but the Army ran into strong enemy positions.

The Reds countered on the right flank of the American force. Apparently this was the threat raised in the Eighth Army communique which said: "An enemy move on the left flank of the U.S. 24th Division is considered the primary threat at present, especially if the enemy is backing that section with a division or more."

The right flank of the Westward pushing American force would be on the left flank of the 24th Division just to the North on the front.

At Eighth Army Headquarters, AP Correspondent Leif Erickson said most American communication lines were cut last night. In Tokyo, this was described as proving the North Koreans knew the attack was set to go.

The Reds, Erickson was told, allowed the Americans to move a considerable distance to the West. Then they opened up with artillery and threw in their counter-attacking infantry.

It was not clear just how far the offensive had carried. It began near the village of Kogon, about 35 miles West of Pusan. "It was described as moving toward the village of Pansong, about 15 miles East of Chinju."

The attack, Whitehead said, was designed to throw the Reds off balance just as they were preparing an Eastward drive on Pusan, 27 air miles West of Pusan.

It was also aimed at jarring the Reds away from their Southward anchor, he said.

British officials here were not available immediately for comment. In September, 1949, RAF planes bombed Yemeni nomadic tribesmen on what authorities considered "Arab territory" after tribesmen refused orders to cross the border into Yemen.

British and Yemeni representatives are due to meet on August 28 in London for talks about the border, and the setting of other territorial claims, including the Shabwa region believed to be rich in oil.—Associated Press.

RAF attacks on tribesmen alleged

Cairo, August 7. Royal Air Force planes bombed and strafed Yemeni tribesmen in several raids last week near the border between Yemen and Aden, protectorate in Southern Arabia, an Arab League source said last night.

The informant said Ali Al Moayyed, Yemeni delegate to the Arab League, received a report yesterday that Aden-based bomber attacks killed "several" tribesmen in the area whose ownership is being disputed by Britain and Yemen. He added that details were lacking.

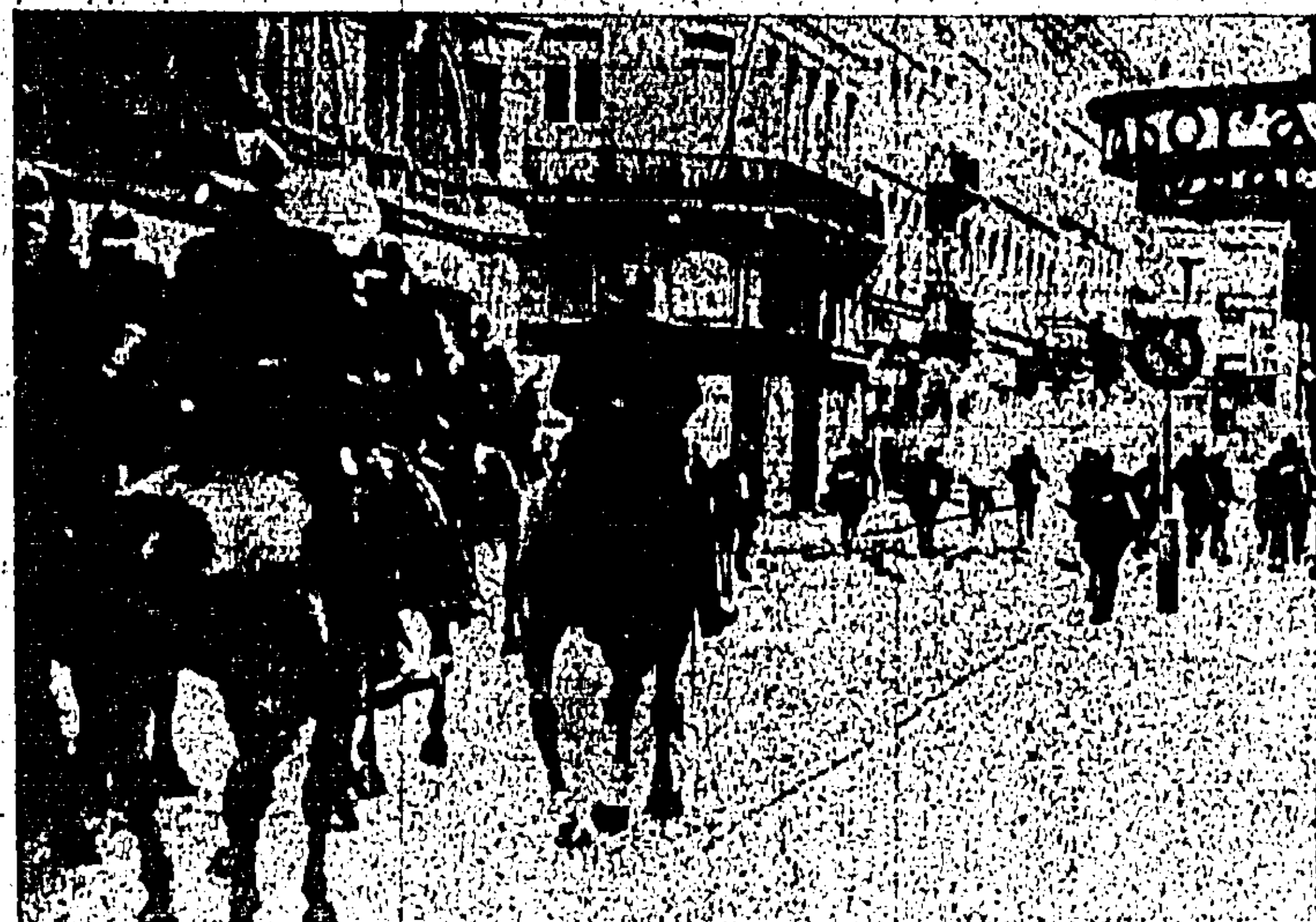
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Police charge in Brussels



Along a narrow side street in Brussels, Gendarmes armed with rifles charge to meet a hostile crowd during the anti-Leopold demonstrations which raged in the city. Around the police are traces of smoke caused by the explosion of "noise grenades" (small bombs which explode with a loud bang but do no damage). In foreground, waiting in reserve, are mounted Gendarmes.—(AP photo).

BRITISH SHIP SHELLED SOUTH OF HONG KONG

With an unexploded shell imbedded in the windlass and the Second Engineer's cabin totally wrecked and roasting with cordite, the ss. Hangsang (Jardine) steamed into port yesterday afternoon—two hours after running a gauntlet of shellfire off Communist-held Lema Island, some 15 miles South of British waters.

Chief Engineer Alexander Brown of Pitlochry, Scotland, and Third Officer A. Nelson of Hong Kong were the only personnel who sustained injuries from shrapnel and the resultant fire in the damaged cabin.

Two shells from about a dozen showered on the 5,000-ton British steamer landed—one went into the Second Engineer's cabin and the other imbedded in the windlass.

The Hangsang arrived from Sandakan with about 3,400 tons of timber and firewood. She was attacked when two to three miles off Lema Island, en route on her normal course to enter Victoria Harbour by the Western Lamma Channel.

Because of the incident, she came in through the Eastern Entrance. "It was on the bridge when at 1.30 p.m. I heard machinegun fire," said Second Officer Ralph Grievie of Glasgow. Thinking he was guarding practice, the officer picked up his binoculars to scrutinise the Island.

"When suddenly... where... and a shell flew overhead and burst nearby with a bang," he recalled. Mr. Grievie said that he noticed two gun emplacements were firing at the ship, which was spending out of range at 10 knots then.

"They were really poor shooters... the shells fell all over us... The two shells which landed must have been fluke shots," he added.

A ragged, charred hole about six inches in diameter bears evidence of the hit. The Second Officer's cabin, which is immediately opposite, was unscathed. Only a chip of the slab was knocked off by the blast.

Shells exploding. Second Engineer Ole Wansvik said he was reading in his cabin when he heard gunfire and saw two shells exploding in the water near the ship.

"I got out and was about to get below when the shell landed in my cabin. A small fire broke out but was immediately extinguished," he said.

Third Officer A. Nelson was standing near Mr. Wansvik's cabin when the shell landed. He suffered burns on his left leg. The firing was heavy. It lasted for nearly 15 minutes, he recalled.

Radio Officer Lok Yung signalled to the local authorities reporting the attack while the shells screamed overhead.

"It was terrible. But I had to send out the signals at any cost," he added. That was his most "terrible experience" in his long career afloat.

Captain V.W. Harriman of the British steamer was too occupied with official matters to give any official statement to the Press. No attempt, however, was made to restrict members of the Press in their quest to seek information about the attack, described by one European officer as "a most unwarranted and regrettable act."

It was learned, however, that the unexploded shell would be retrieved and disposed of by the local naval authorities.

No statement was available from the Admiralty last evening.

Harriman visits Korea

Eighth Army HQ in Korea, August 7.

The presidential assistant, Mr. W. Averell Harriman, spent seven hours here today, conferring with top military and diplomatic chiefs in Korea.

Mr. Harriman flew from Tokyo to Korea this morning in General MacArthur's plane, "The Batavia," in which the United Nations Supreme Commander has made visits to Korea and Taiwan recently.

Mr. Harriman arrived at this Headquarters city at mid-morning and talked with Lieutenant-General Walton H. Walker, Eighth Army commander, Major-General Earle Partridge, Fifth Air Force commander, the South Korean President, Syngman Rhee, and the United States Ambassador, Mr. John Muccio.

President Truman's personal assistant took off for Tokyo at 4.45 p.m. without visiting the front lines. If he looked out the plane's window, however, he could see the war because the front line is only a few miles away.

A well placed source said Mr. Harriman's talks here were "entirely military" but would not elaborate.

(Mr. Harriman and party returned to Tokyo, landing at Haneda air force base at 8.45 p.m. There was no official announcement regarding his visit to Korea.)—United Press.

PI offers troops for Korea

Manila, August 7.

President Elpidio Quirino disclosed at a Press conference this afternoon that the Philippine Army is now training a fighting force for Korea which could be sent at Philippine expense without any funds required from the United States and United Nations.

He said 5,000 to 6,000 men from the armed forces combat teams can be despatched to Korea if needed by General MacArthur. After a meeting today with his military adviser, Major General Leland Stauford Hobbs, chief of the United States Joint Military Advisory Group in the Philippines, he had transmitted a request to General MacArthur for definite and early information as to how many Philippine troops would be needed in Korea President Quirino stated.

"The troops would be available whenever they were wanted," the President said. "If they want us to go to Taiwan we'll go to Taiwan."

The President said there had been some misinterpretation here and abroad of statements regarding the policy of the Government on sending a fighting force to Korea which made it look as though the Philippines would send one only if the United States Government financed it.

He stressed that this was not correct nor had he made promises for financing an expeditionary force by means of emergency appropriations which he had requested the present special session of Congress to approve.—United Press.

Dutch Gov't seeks return of Bertha

Bergen Op Zoom, August 7.

The Dutch Government has asked the Netherlands Red Cross to lend its service to pay the costs of legally securing the return to her parents of 13-year-old Bertha Hertogh, married to a Malay school teacher in Singapore last week. It was announced here today.

A Red Cross statement said that the Dutch Foreign Ministry has now taken over the case.

The marriage followed the Singapore Supreme Court's decision that, left in custody of a Malay woman when the Japanese invaded Dutch East Indies and discovered some months ago living in a Malay village, the girl should remain with her foster-mother.

Earlier, a lower court had ruled that she must be returned to her parents in Holland.

On Saturday, it was reported that the case was in the hands of a British lawyer acting with the Dutch Consul in Singapore, who had been appointed guardian of the child.—Reuter.

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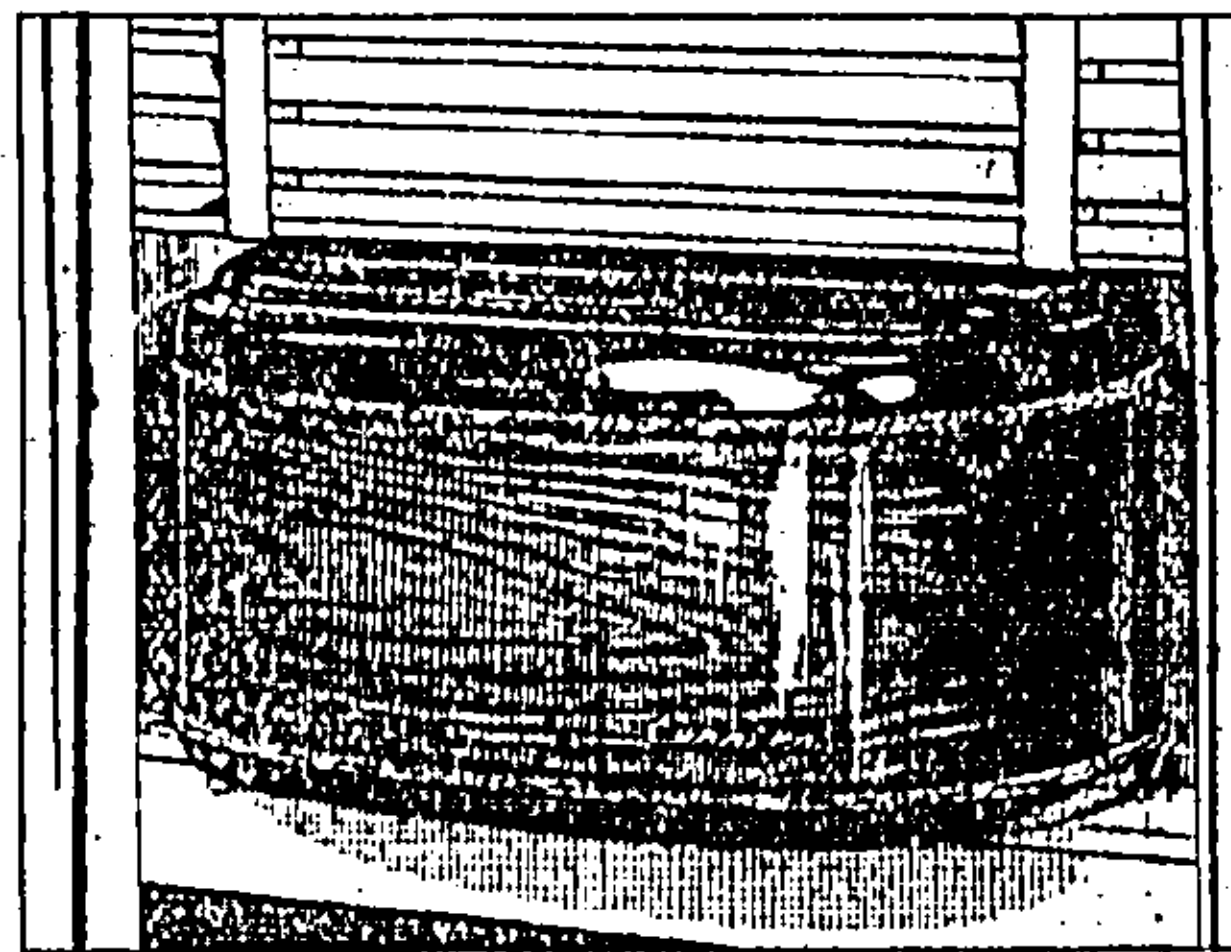
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The British Empire must stop its pretending

By D. McCormick

"What we need to do all over the free world," said Australian Premier Robert Gordon Menzies in London, "is to brace ourselves to the true facts of life, not pretend."

This was the breezy tonic of Australian frankness which Mr. Menzies included into a Press interview at which he stressed the importance of Empire unity.

"It is all too true," he added, "that we have from time to time a foreign policy of one kind and a defence policy of another, yet these two things ought to march side by side."

Mr. Menzies has come to Britain to plead for a tightening up of Imperial co-operation at the highest levels.

No 'napping'

In effect, he says: "We need to be on our toes the whole time. We can't afford to be caught napping. Let us, therefore, set up a permanent Commonwealth Cabinet which will enable us to deal speedily and unilaterally with any emergency which may occur."

Mr. Menzies and his able Foreign Minister, Mr. Percy Spender, have been talking along these lines for a long time. They have also been pleading for a Pacific Pact on the same lines as the Atlantic Pact.

If Britain had given a lead for a Pacific Pact last year the Korean war might not have occurred. At any rate, if war in Korea had come we should have been much better prepared to meet it.

Commonwealth defence must depend now on upon the development of this unofficial pact into a full-scale defensive measure. The Atlantic Pact is not enough. Whereas the Nazis always dreaded a two-front war, Communism thrives on a war of many fronts, and has already established several "cold war" fronts in addition to the "hot war" in Korea.

Damaging

This is where the case for top-level Commonwealth co-operation in peacetime is strengthened.

No one knows better than Mr. Menzies how the underground Communist "iron" in Australian ports has played a damaging game in the past two years. That is why he is so alive to the risks of prolonged guerilla warfare in Malaya.

Why then does the British Government seek to throw cold water on the Menzies Plan, which to the British people is equally as important as the Schuman Plan?

Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, said in New Zealand that "a supreme Commonwealth body to order about individual Commonwealth nations would not work."

Mr. Menzies has not suggested such a supreme body should "order nations about." This type of idea would not come from an Australian mind.

Start now

As I see his suggestion, a start could be made now if Britain, Australia and New Zealand (Canada might follow) would get together on a common foreign policy and defence plan.

This might be a compromise in that it would fall short of complete Commonwealth unity on all subjects, but it would be a vital piece of work in a vital area—the Far East.

As long as the Korean and Malayan wars drag on, our other outposts in the Far East must, necessarily, remain thinly guarded.

In the Solomon Islands Communist agents have played on the ignorance of the natives so that they have been able to establish a "marching rule."

Australia is giving a lead by a grant of aid and equipment to the "Empire of New Zealand" has also given a lead by being the first Commonwealth nation outside Britain to introduce conscription in peacetime.

It is now up to London. If she lets all the chance of Empire's whole Empire into a potential weapon for preserving peace and, if necessary, fighting for it, another may not come again in our generation.

For 80 years we have dwelt in the shadow of the fact that the lights of civilisation in Europe are periodically being snuffed out. What about the lights of Empire? Britain, Canada and Australia kept burning as a beacon to the world.

Steel Rover leaves HK



The American freighter Steel Rover left port yesterday to resume her trip to Saigon to deliver her military cargo. A local pilot guided the 4,700-ton vessel to Lyemam Pass, from where Captain R.A. Brabie carried on. No naval craft followed the freighter when she steamed out of Hong Kong waters. The Steel Rover was the target of an attack outside British territorial waters, five miles south of Waglan Island when she cleared for Saigon on Sunday. Except for small dents on her hull by shrapnel from one of the five shells bursting near her, the American ship did not suffer any damage at all. Her cargo, totalling some 8,000 tons loaded at American ports, was intact. ("Ohing Mail" photo.)

Uranium mining in the Belgian Congo

Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, August 6.
There is one place on earth where the workers reportedly have not even heard of Communism. It is at Shinkolobwe, where the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga (UMHK) runs the world's richest uranium mine.

Locked deep in the bush-lands of Central Africa, more than 1,000 one-time jungle dwellers and peasants are grubbing out of the earth about one-half of the Western world's supply of the precious white metal.

Some of the 60 or so Belgian overseers who run the mine say the African natives do not know what they're handling—whether it is uranium or coal or pum-bernickel. UMHK officials assert labour troubles never occur in the mine. Labour unions are banned. The officials say there has been absolutely no Communist penetration as some published reports have suggested.

Most of the African workers are recruited from tribes living in the North East Congo and in neighbouring Ruanda-Urundi, a trusteeship territory which Belgium runs for the United Nations.

They are flown with their families to Shinkolobwe in Sabena's luxury Belgian airliners, "signing" contracts ranging from four to seven years with their thumbsprints.

Work at Shinkolobwe begins for them at 6 a.m. each day and lasts eight hours—Sundays excepted.

Three shifts

When the uranium ore was vitally needed during the war the UMHK ran three round-the-clock shifts, working the then open-pit under searchlights.

Deeper level mining, which involves tunnelling, is going on today. Some British journals have charged that the accident rate in the mine is high because expanded production was not matched by extension of effective security measures.

UMHK spokesmen deny this, claiming the accident rate is normal but they refuse to disclose figures.

In the early days of the century, an international combination raised a hue and cry at the treatment of Congo natives by private traders and commercial concerns. This was when the vast territory—one-third the size of the United States and half the size of Europe—was the personal property of King Leopold II.

As a result the Belgian government took over the whole territory.

The UMHK is proud of its policy of "stabilising" native labour, claiming it has kept down death and disease and improved the workers' efficiency and behaviour. For mining the ore—which sells at several thousands of dollars per ton—the Africans are paid from \$12 to \$24 monthly. More skilled technicians and clerks among them get from \$24 to \$50 monthly.

Free housing

Over and above his wage the Shinkolobwe miner gets free housing, laundry, medical attention, food, clothing, elementary education, sports equipment, recreation facilities.

The miners are subject to company law, transportation being done by a company-owned bus. They are housed in family units, each with a separate kitchen, bathroom, and a small dining room. The company also provides a school, a church, and a cinema.

BIG BUSINESS ON AVON

By CECIL WILSON

The BARD means really big business in Stratford-on-Avon this summer—the biggest business they have known since they opened the "tea factory" Memorial Theatre 16 years ago.

Not even that uncompromising railway service, still stubbornly turning out at Leamington for a final half-hour's dawdle by local train, can stop the visitors pouring in from all over the world.

They are pouring in so fast that the theatre (which opened in 1932 with a five-week season) is extending this year's season from seven months to eight months by running on until the end of October—even a month after the dazzling John Gielgud has left for New York.

For this record run Stratford can thank the enterprise and energy of a 38-year-old actor-producer-business man named Anthony Quayle.

It was his idea when he took over the theatre at the end of 1948 to lure the best of the West End stars to Shakespeare's birthplace.

Star company

He offered them no fabulous money—a top salary of only £50, or for most of them, about a third of the salary they could earn in the West End. But they had the inducement of playing Shakespeare at Shakespeare's shrine and the prospect of at least seven months' solid work.

And so what had so often before been just a competent repertory company became a star company. Last year it had Godfrey Tearle, Diana Wynyard, and Robert Helpmann at its head. This year it has John Gielgud and Peggy Ashcroft.

This best pair of stars and their shining company are packing the house at every performance. That is Anthony Quayle's answer to the quibblers who asked why he took over what an actor of 38 (as he then was) knew about running a theatre.

"If Pitt could be a Prime Minister at 21 I don't see why a fellow of 38 can't run a—memorial theatre," he says.

Anthony Quayle, a resolute head with the fresh, chubby look of a young-up (and sided up) Just William, examined plenty into those 34 years.

He learned the rough-and-tumble of stage work as "feed" to a music-hall comic between leaving R.A.D.A. and ending at Cambridge and the Old Vic.

He learned administration during the war as military assistant to the Governor of Gibraltar. He learned how to manage men by organising Albanian partisans behind the German lines.

Bringing the world to Stratford is only part of Anthony Quayle's policy. He also resolves to take Stratford out of the woods. "If I look last year's company on a 16-week tour of Australia," he plans to take next year's on a completed Empire tour, and he is determined to bring off that long-deferred American visit.

He has made the theatre pay so well that he plans a £20,000 rebuilding scheme for next year to increase the seating from 1,200 to 1,350 and improve the stage lighting and backdrops, accommodation. He also talks of building a new theatre, Elizabethan style.

authorities over disposal of British minerals a good deal of his time in the United States.

Quayle's policy is to help him to run the affairs of UMHK among them, two Belgians. Sometimes they meet in Brussels. Sometimes a few of them get together in Elisabethville.

One thing they rarely talk about is uranium. Quayle is a resolute head with the fresh, chubby look of a young-up (and sided up) Just William, examined plenty into those 34 years.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce preparing for C'tee election

The Election Committee of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce held its first meeting yesterday afternoon to decide on procedure for the election of the 80-men General Committee of the Chamber for the coming year.

It was decided to send out ballot forms to the Chamber's more than 4,000 members to vote for election to the General Committee.

When the General Committee is established, a Standing Committee of 10 members will be elected from the General Committee, and the chairman of the standing committee will be the Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year.

The contest for chairmanship of the Chamber last year is still fresh in the minds of many people. The legality of the election was contested in the Supreme Court, and eventually it was upheld.

Present chairman

Mr. Ko Cheuk-hung, the present Chairman of the Chamber, is expected to be re-elected to the chair for the coming year, despite the fact that there will be a few contestants for the seat in the forthcoming election.

Despite criticism, the general consensus of opinion among members is that Mr. Ko Cheuk-hung has done a good job of work for the Chamber, and it is felt that his continuance in office is essential for the consummation of the reconstruction programme that he has laid out. The ballot forms are not expected to be back before the end of the month, and the new Chairman of the Chamber will not be decided until early next month at the earliest.

Gunthers leave for Bangkok

Mr. John Gunther, American journalist and author of "Inside Europe," and Mrs. Gunther left by PAA plane for Bangkok yesterday after having spent five weeks in the Colony.

Mr. Gunther told reporters at Kai Tak airport that he and his wife would stay in Bangkok for two days and then go to India on their way home via Europe.

Mr. Gunther said that he liked Hong Kong very much and that his wife is to write a long article about this Colony for "Flair," a popular women's magazine in America. Mr. Gunther further revealed that he himself is writing a book about the American occupation of Japan during the past five years. The book, which will be published next year, would be something like a balance sheet on General D. MacArthur's achievement in Japan, he added.

Americans make general advance in South

(Continued from page 1)

Drive aimed at Chinju

American and South Korean morale on the Korean war front got a shot in the arm this morning when three American regiments and a Commando force of South Koreans, supported by planes and heavy artillery, plunged into their first offensive of the Korean war as the hostilities entered the seventh week adds Reuter.

The offensive lunged off at 0.40 a.m. local time today, along a 15-mile front West of Masan, a Southern coast port from which Communist forces have been threatening the vital supply port of Pusan.

Early this afternoon, General MacArthur's spokesman told the press here that the offensive was progressing according to schedule at noon today with the striking forces "somewhere West of Chungnam-Ni."

Chungnam-Ni is the main road town 12 miles East of Chinju, which the Communists captured last week.

The American offensive, which is officially described as "not an all-out offensive, but certainly not a mere counter-attack," was preceded before dawn today by heavy artillery and air preparation. The Army, Navy and Marine forces continued support of the ground forces throughout the day.

Frontline despatches described the offensive as a "three-pronged drive aimed at Chinju."

On the right the 38th Regiment of the 24th Division struck down a Communist force of three miles South West of Chungnam-Ni, where the Communists yesterday repelled an American attack and destroyed four Sherman tanks.

In the centre the 8th Regimental Combat Team from Hawaii led off down the central road converging on the main road to Pusan.

Leathernecks hit hard the coastal road leading to Kosong, Sachon, seven miles due South of Chinju.

But while the American forces are attempting to gain the initiative in the offensive, the Communist forces are fighting a determined, to retain it in other sectors.

On the Nakdong River line, where the American and South Korean forces have held at all costs, Communist columns yesterday made several bold attempts to cross the river, but they were repelled.

The main threat to the American positions appears centred in the vicinity of Pusan-Ni, a town just East of the Nakdong River about midway between Taegu in the North and Masan in the South.

At this point two battalions from the Communist 14th Division succeeded in crossing the river, but, according to a note communicated by the American forces on the West bank of the river, they were repelled.

Communist forces are reported to be in the vicinity of Pusan-Ni, a town just East of the Nakdong River about midway between Taegu in the North and Masan in the South.

The Communists are likewise exerting heavy pressure about 15 miles East from Kumchong and considerable reinforcements are said to be reaching the enemy, who is apparently planning a wide pincer movement from the North to South of the Republic's provincial capital of Taegu.

In the Northern sector, the American "defence box" situation changed little in the past 24 hours.

The South Korean forces, holding a line from Yangdok on the Eastern coast Westward to Yong-gi-dong—a 40-mile line through mountainous territory—lost off all attacks although a vigorous counter-attack was necessary to restore the line after certain South Korean units found themselves surrounded about 20 miles South East of Andong.

Headquarters sources said today that although the Communist forces have suffered heavy casualties, are short of food, ammunition, and although the morale of their recruited replacement troops is low, the enemy still has the will to stick.

One source said that the Communists still have the capability of an envelopment on the Chinju-Masan axis in the South, a direct attack on Taegu in the centre, and an envelopment from the Andong area in the North.

Favourable weather enabled the Air Forces to cover a wide area yesterday, in which 630 sorties were flown.

Fighter aircraft searching out Communist planes roamed North of the 38th Parallel as far as Pyongyang, where seven aircraft on the ground were destroyed and three more were damaged.

Three other planes were hit on the airfields, South of the Communist capital and others were strafed at Kimp'o, a West coast airfield.

Jos and Mustangs roared all day long yesterday over the Nakdong River line, strafing enemy vehicles and troop concentrations.

Supporters continued their systematic destruction of bridges and other key installations in the Communist rear in a programme aimed at cutting off the Communist from their sources of supply.

Supporters were also out today on an important mission over an industrial area but the target has not yet been disclosed. Associated Press and Reuter.

FRENCH ARMS PROGRAMME

Paris, August 7.
The French arms memorandum to Washington today disclosed that the French armaments programme will require approximately 2,000,000,000 francs, roughly £2,000,000,000.

In the next three years for "supplementary" forces, particularly new divisions.

Further new full-strength divisions are planned for the next three years.

The memorandum declared that it is necessary to create a "new" army and to replace the "old" army, which is now being disbanded.

Chinese returned students don't take to Communism

Reminders

Today
Hong Kong Rotary Club luncheon, Roof Garden, HK Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
Bridge Drive, European YMCA, 8.30 p.m.
Cheero Services Club, whilst drive, 7.30 p.m.
NAAFI Club, table tennis tournament, 8 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, whilst drive (cash prizes), 8 p.m.
Crown Land Sale, District Office, Ping Shan Land Office, 11 a.m.
Garrison Players casting meeting for "Fools Rush In", Seamen's Mission Theatre, 7.45 p.m.
HK Light Orchestra rehearsal, St. John's Cathedral hall, 6.45 p.m.

Coming events TOMORROW
Women's Section, whilst morning, European YMCA, 10 a.m.
Legislative Council meeting, CSO, 2.30 p.m.
NAAFI Club, darts tournament, 8 p.m.
The 11 meeting, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Union Jack Club, whilst drive, 7.45 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, dancing class, 8 p.m.; boxing, etc., 7 p.m.
THURSDAY
Kowloon Rotary Lunch, Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
NAAFI Club, dancing class, 7.30 p.m.; snooker tournament, 7.30 p.m.
Y's Men's Club luncheon-meeting, Roof Garden HK Hotel, 12.45 p.m.
Union Jack Club, tomahawk, 7.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, names competition, 7 p.m.; table tennis (men's) finals and finals, 8.30 p.m.
HK Women's International Club, whilst drive, 7.30 p.m.

Earthquake shakes Davao

Manila, August 7.
A 45-second earthquake sent frightened inhabitants of Davao, biggest port in the Southern island of Mindanao, scurrying out of their homes and office buildings this morning but beyond the shaking nothing happened.
The quake was described as the strongest one remembered by residents but no damage was done.
A smaller tremor, "of intensity five," lasting 20 seconds was felt earlier today in Surigao, capital of Surigao Province, also in Mindanao. No damage was caused there either.
Various sections of the Philippines have experienced a series of such tiny tremors in the past weeks without inflicting damage—but the cautious islanders are always ready to get out from under if the shakings last more than 30 seconds.—United Press.

UNLICENSED MONEY EXCHANGER

Lam Chung-pui, aged 29, was charged before Mr. Winters at Kowloon yesterday with being a money exchanger without a licence and with having aboard a train without authority from the Kowloon-Canton Railway Administration.
Defendant was arrested aboard a KCR East-bound train during the time of his arrest he had on him \$500.00.
He was ordered to pay a fine of \$500.00 the first charge and on the second charge he was cautioned.

EXPATRIATION ORDER

Kwok Ding-wah, aged 26, was ordered to be expatriated from the Colony by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday, when he pleaded guilty to entering the Colony without permission from the Immigration Officer.
Defendant was detained by the ship's master on board the "Kwong Sai" on Sunday. Defendant escaped by jumping on to the wharf and was arrested by a Revenue Officer.
Defendant was also charged with importing gold to the value of \$600 without a licence. Defendant pleaded guilty and the magistrate ordered him to be given back defendant.
Defendant was cautioned on the charge of importing gold.

THE VACUUM BOTTLE EVERYBODY ASKS FOR

The American Thermos, 16-17 & 17-18, is the most reliable vacuum bottle. It is made of extra-strength glass and is guaranteed to last for years.
It is the most reliable vacuum bottle. It is made of extra-strength glass and is guaranteed to last for years.
It is the most reliable vacuum bottle. It is made of extra-strength glass and is guaranteed to last for years.

Western-educated Chinese students, who had been influenced by Communist propaganda into returning to China to participate in national reconstruction, are finding Communist rule indigestible, according to one of them who recently arrived here, United Press reports.

The Chinese Communists, on the other hand, are finding the students, bred in the traditions of Chinese individualism and trained in the principles of Western democracy and liberty, too hot to handle.

Big things as well as trifles combined to estrange the two, and most students ended up by wishing they had never given up their studies and jobs in America and England to come back to China.

Political indoctrination is cited as the main cause of dissatisfaction among the students and the students' stubborn resistance to indoctrination is considered the main Communist complaint against them.

Officially, the Communist policy is one of welcome to Western-educated students to return to their motherland to "serve the people," as Peking's propaganda boasts. But it is not so simple as it seems. They found themselves being shoved around, snubbed and cold-shouldered by Communist administrators and political commissars.

First shock

One of the disillusioned students who is now in Hong Kong trying to return to the United States said the returned students received their first shock when they were made to understand immediately on arrival at Peking that they must undergo a period of ideological training to reform their thinking to qualify for employment.
It was pointed out to them that ideological training was necessary because the thinking had been "poisoned by the reactionary education of Western Imperialists." This aroused instantly violent reactions among the students, who thought that technical knowledge and experience and an honest desire to serve the government loyally should be the only qualifications for employment.
When they were actually pushed into indoctrination classes they received their second shock. First, they were scorned at by Communist political instructors and other students, many of whom were actually anti-proletarian class.

Secondly, they found many Communist ideological principles unacceptable on their academic or practical merits and frequently spoke up frankly against those principles. They were made to understand that non-acceptance of Communist ideology was a serious matter.

Court Brevities

A remand of one week was granted in the case of Li Chuen, aged 30, by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday, who was charged with robbing Chan Chuk of \$3,093.20 on July 31 armed with a revolver and an automatic pistol. The robbery was alleged to have been committed at 270 Des Voeux Road Central first floor.
Li and Ah Kau were remanded for one week by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday on a charge of possession of arms and ammunition without a licence. The defendants were charged with the possession of an automatic pistol, one revolver, and 13 rounds of ammunition without a licence on August 6 at 14 Yuen Street, ground floor.
A 10-year-old girl had her ball of \$200 estimated by Mr. Thomas Tam at Central yesterday for falling to appear in court to answer a charge of importing gold. Three gold bricks weighing approximately 15 lbs. were ordered to be confiscated.

Wong Yat, aged 30, shop fold was remanded for 24 hours by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday for using abusive language to a police constable on August 6 at Queen's Road Central near Pottinger Street.
Carlos Chan, aged 26, artist, was remanded for 24 hours by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday on a charge of using obscene words against Chan Yat-fai and Lau Yuen, at the Botanical Garden on August 6.

Three Chinese men were remanded for three days by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday on a charge of murder. (Who defendants, Xu Fung, aged 24, Ma Mui, aged 24, and Wang Shuei, aged 24, were charged with the alleged murder of Loung Chui-fung on August 5, at 14 Yuen Street, ground floor.)

FOO HANG JEWELLERY

WHOLESALE OF DIAMONDS
Kings' Theatre, 7th Floor, Hong Kong
10-12-14, 15-17, 18-20, 21-23, 24-26, 27-29, 30-32, 33-35, 36-38, 39-41, 42-44, 45-47, 48-50, 51-53, 54-56, 57-59, 60-62, 63-65, 66-68, 69-71, 72-74, 75-77, 78-80, 81-83, 84-86, 87-89, 90-92, 93-95, 96-98, 99-101, 102-104, 105-107, 108-110, 111-113, 114-116, 117-119, 120-122, 123-125, 126-128, 129-131, 132-134, 135-137, 138-140, 141-143, 144-146, 147-149, 150-152, 153-155, 156-158, 159-161, 162-164, 165-167, 168-170, 171-173, 174-176, 177-179, 180-182, 183-185, 186-188, 189-191, 192-194, 195-197, 198-200, 201-203, 204-206, 207-209, 210-212, 213-215, 216-218, 219-221, 222-224, 225-227, 228-230, 231-233, 234-236, 237-239, 240-242, 243-245, 246-248, 249-251, 252-254, 255-257, 258-260, 261-263, 264-266, 267-269, 270-272, 273-275, 276-278, 279-281, 282-284, 285-287, 288-290, 291-293, 294-296, 297-299, 300-302, 303-305, 306-308, 309-311, 312-314, 315-317, 318-320, 321-323, 324-326, 327-329, 330-332, 333-335, 336-338, 339-341, 342-344, 345-347, 348-350, 351-353, 354-356, 357-359, 360-362, 363-365, 366-368, 369-371, 372-374, 375-377, 378-380, 381-383, 384-386, 387-389, 390-392, 393-395, 396-398, 399-401, 402-404, 405-407, 408-410, 411-413, 414-416, 417-419, 420-422, 423-425, 426-428, 429-431, 432-434, 435-437, 438-440, 441-443, 444-446, 447-449, 450-452, 453-455, 456-458, 459-461, 462-464, 465-467, 468-470, 471-473, 474-476, 477-479, 480-482, 483-485, 486-488, 489-491, 492-494, 495-497, 498-500, 501-503, 504-506, 507-509, 510-512, 513-515, 516-518, 519-521, 522-524, 525-527, 528-530, 531-533, 534-536, 537-539, 540-542, 543-545, 546-548, 549-551, 552-554, 555-557, 558-560, 561-563, 564-566, 567-569, 570-572, 573-575, 576-578, 579-581, 582-584, 585-587, 588-590, 591-593, 594-596, 597-599, 600-602, 603-605, 606-608, 609-611, 612-614, 615-617, 618-620, 621-623, 624-626, 627-629, 630-632, 633-635, 636-638, 639-641, 642-644, 645-647, 648-650, 651-653, 654-656, 657-659, 660-662, 663-665, 666-668, 669-671, 672-674, 675-677, 678-680, 681-683, 684-686, 687-689, 690-692, 693-695, 696-698, 699-701, 702-704, 705-707, 708-710, 711-713, 714-716, 717-719, 720-722, 723-725, 726-728, 729-731, 732-734, 735-737, 738-740, 741-743, 744-746, 747-749, 750-752, 753-755, 756-758, 759-761, 762-764, 765-767, 768-770, 771-773, 774-776, 777-779, 780-782, 783-785, 786-788, 789-791, 792-794, 795-797, 798-800, 801-803, 804-806, 807-809, 810-812, 813-815, 816-818, 819-821, 822-824, 825-827, 828-830, 831-833, 834-836, 837-839, 840-842, 843-845, 846-848, 849-851, 852-854, 855-857, 858-860, 861-863, 864-866, 867-869, 870-872, 873-875, 876-878, 879-881, 882-884, 885-887, 888-890, 891-893, 894-896, 897-899, 900-902, 903-905, 906-908, 909-911, 912-914, 915-917, 918-920, 921-923, 924-926, 927-929, 930-932, 933-935, 936-938, 939-941, 942-944, 945-947, 948-950, 951-953, 954-956, 957-959, 960-962, 963-965, 966-968, 969-971, 972-974, 975-977, 978-980, 981-983, 984-986, 987-989, 990-992, 993-995, 996-998, 999-1000.

Union Church wedding



Photo shows Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Sykes after their wedding at Union Church, Kowloon, yesterday. The bride is the former Miss Josephine Robertson, daughter of Mr. J. G. Robertson of the Medical Department, who gave away the bride. Miss R. C. Chisham was bridesmaid, while Mr. E. Purvis, Reverend Sykes conducted the ceremony. The reception was held at No. 2 King's Park. (China Mail photo.)

Fighting cancer with radio-active atoms

London, August 6.
Bold new attempts to fight cancer with radioactive atoms from atomic ovens are described at the Sixth International Congress on Radiology.
Radio-active gold is injected by needle into the abdomen to combat cancer which has spread through the area.

Radio-active or "hot" atoms of such common things as sodium, bromine or cobalt are put inside plastic bags which then are placed inside cancer-ridden bladders.

These uses of radio-active atoms—news to most American scientists—were reported by Dr. D. W. Smithers of London and Dr. J. H. Muller of Zurich, Switzerland.

Smithers told of injecting salt solutions of radio-active gold into the abdomens of five persons with advanced cancer. One woman had cancer of her ovaries. The cancer had spread to now spots in her abdomen, which was painfully distended with fluid. Injections of gold reduced the pain and swelling. Six months later the woman felt well and returned to work he said. But he cautioned that it was much too early to classify this recovery as a cure of the cancer.

Muller said radio gold injected in the same way had benefited other women whose cancer had spread through the abdomen. Some forms of radio-gold and radio-gold injected into veins seemed to locate in the lungs, Muller said. This offers hope of combating lung cancers with these atoms.

Smithers told of introducing plastic bags into human bladders affected by cancer, and then filling the bags with a solution of radio sodium.

The bags were left in the bladder for several hours and then withdrawn.

Interesting results
Muller said that early results are "interesting."
Muller also described similar methods of treating advanced cancer of the bladder, of the uterus and of the womb.

Muller used radio cobalt in this work, but other radioactive atoms can be used, he said. "This technique offers large possibilities."

Another method, also experimental, is to place a wire made of radio-active tantalum into cancer of the stomach, Smithers said. He reported a complete cancer so far advanced that

operations would not be able to remove all the cancer. Results so far are interesting but preliminary, he added.

Of 700 forms of radio-active atoms from atomic ovens, only six or seven have been found to be medically useful against cancer or other diseases.

Dr. Leon H. Jacobson of the University of Chicago said that isotopes of different forms of 36 chemical elements have been used with some results.

The useful ones include iodine, phosphorus, gold and cobalt. Iodine particularly has been found helpful in some cases of over-active thyroid glands and cancer of the thyroid gland.

Radioactive iodine concentrates in the thyroid gland or in new sites of cancer spreading from there, and emits rays that destroy cancer cells.

Nine of 30 persons with thyroid cancer have shown improvement after the treatment, some for as long as two and a half years, Jacobson said.

Phosphorus also has temporarily benefited some people with cancer of the lymph glands. It is useful in diagnosing brain tumors and sometimes in showing the extent of the spread of cancer under the skin, or cancer of the breast, Jacobson said.—Associated Press.

BATHHOUSE PROPRIETORS CHARGED

Two Shanghai bathhouse proprietors were charged before Mr. Winters at Kowloon yesterday with keeping an unlicensed massage establishment.

Yu Sik-hoi, aged 42, and Kwai Fook, aged 25, were arrested on Saturday night during a police raid.

At the time of the raid, Yu had in his premises eight women attendants. Four customers and five folk who were when Yu was arrested, he had 12 women attendants, six folk and seven customers.

Both defendants had previous convictions for the same type of offence.

Defendants were each fined \$300.

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10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

CHIU YIN CHAI

S'hai paper on trade with HK

During June, Hong Kong's trade with the Chinese mainland showed a considerable decline as Chinese merchants were bypassing the Colony in exports abroad, said the "Ta Kung Pao" of Shanghai in a lengthy analysis of Hong Kong as a transit port.

The paper said that in June the colony's import of textiles was at a record high, but its export of textiles was at a record low. It compared with HK\$22,000,000 worth in May, while the export of cotton from the Colony to North China totalled only 80,000,000 against \$24,000,000 in May.

Similar declines were said to have occurred in the export of wheat flour to Central China and steel and iron machinery to South China, and the import of tung oil and tea oil from South China. According to the "Ta Kung Pao."

The paper said there was actually no need for Tientsin, Tientsin, and Shanghai, to handle China's foreign shipments through Hong Kong. But it attributed the basic cause of the decline in the volume of Hong Kong imports from South China to the regulated export of tung oil, tea oil, and other essential export goods by the South China foreign trade authorities, which checked the banian trend in the quota.

That "Ta Kung Pao" added that South China appeared to require Hong Kong more as a port of transit than other mainland centres but "the import and export trade are under the control of the People's Government."

It was officially announced in Shanghai that the People's Bank and a number of joint public and private banks have granted loans totalling \$2,200 million Yen, 10 million dollars (about US\$1,000,000) to help out 42 industrial concerns in the past three months.

Only basic enterprises turning out products "beneficial to the country, as well as to the people's livelihood" were added and the loans to which they put the borrowed money included the installation of coal-burning boilers, paying off part of the redundant personnel, and the purchase of raw materials.—Reuter.

CMSN seamen charged with assault

Two Shanghai seamen were charged at Kowloon yesterday with assaulting ship's officers. One, 52, Pan-sung, aged 29, stoker on ss. "Kwang" and Wang Yui, aged 23, also a stoker on the ss. "Kai Hing" were alleged to have assaulted Mr. Ping, Captain of the vessel, and Mr. Chu (Miao-fai), aged 53, the vessel's Chief Engineer.

The ss. "Kai Hing" is owned and operated by the China Merchants Navigation Company. Mr. Percy Chua was present at the hearing of the case yesterday. He informed the court that he was holding a watching brief on behalf of the vessel's owners. The case was adjourned to this morning.

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F 276	MUSIC MUSIC MUSIC	Geraldo and his Orch.
DB 2056	THE OLD MASTER PAINTER	Sammy Davis Jr.
DB 2030	THANKS	Frank Sinatra
MC 3345	LET HER GO, LET HER GO, LET HER GO	Xavier Cugat
DB 0090	THE LUCKY OLD SUN	Sid Phillips & The Tannor Sisters
FD 3485	DON'T RYER MARRY FOR MONEY	Victor Silvester
FD 3485	12TH STREET RAG	Victor Silvester
FD 3485	ONE NIGHT OF LOVE	Victor Silvester

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Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following days paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

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CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine Peking and Tientsin, lovely designs and colourings, various sizes come and inspect at The China Rug Co., Kowloon Building, 4th Floor (Opposite Hong Kong Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

LADIES, we have at your service all specialized operations for Helene Curtilis cool waves, machineless oil perms, hairdyes and manicure—ROSE MARIE Beauty Parlour—Phone 50384—43, Han-kow Road, Kowloon.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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PEKING ART RUG CO., 221A Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell exclusively carpets and rugs. Please drop in and have a look.

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SIAMESE CAT (male) wanted. Preferably over 12 months but no objection Kitten. Reply Box 599 "China Mail."

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TWO small size Fur Coats perfect condition & reasonable price. Telephone 57687.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL (Revised edition) at \$3.00 per copy. Obtainable at all Leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PADS—100 pages at 50 cents each. On sale at "China Mail" Office, Windsor House, Tel. 32312.

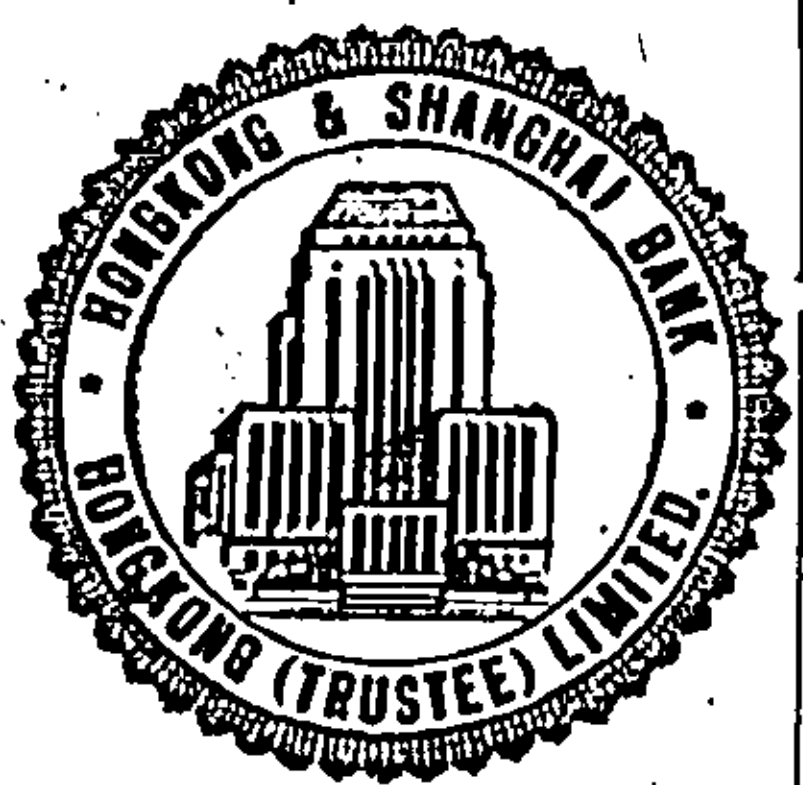
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SPECIAL CASH SWEEP

Over 400,000 tickets have been sold to date. Tickets may be purchased from the Club's Branch Offices at 5, D'Aguilar Street, Hong Kong, and 382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

By Order, S. A. SLEAP, Secretary. Hong Kong, 7th August, 1950.



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NOTICE

THE REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1949

Arrangements have now been made to register, photograph and thumbprint persons holding valid wireless receiving licences together with the members of their families over the age of 12 years.

Registration will take place at the following centres:

Kowloon: Kowloon Junior School, La Salle Road.

Hong Kong: Hennessy Road Government School.

All persons holding valid wireless receiving licences and WHO HAVE NOT COMMENCED REGISTRATION PROCEDURE ELSEWHERE, should go with their family over the age of 12 years, to one of these centres according to the time set out below against the number of their wireless licence. All persons must produce their wireless licence and have their name, address, age and occupation set out on a slip of paper; in the case of Chinese persons, in Chinese and English, in the case of all other persons in English.

PERSONS ARE WARNED THAT IT IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE TO REGISTER MORE THAN ONCE.

Additional lists of licence numbers and times will be published from time to time.

TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST

104001	104300	9 a.m.
104301	104600	9.30 a.m.
104601	104900	10 a.m.
104901	105200	10.30 a.m.
105201	105500	11 a.m.
105501	105800	11.30 a.m.
105801	106100	12 a.m.
106101	106400	12.30 p.m.
106401	106700	2.15 p.m.
106701	107000	2.45 p.m.
107001	107300	3.15 p.m.
107301	107600	3.45 p.m.
107601	107900	4.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 9th AUGUST

107901	108200	9 a.m.
108201	108500	9.30 a.m.
108501	108800	10 a.m.
108801	109100	10.30 a.m.
109101	109400	11 a.m.
109401	109700	11.30 a.m.
109701	110000	12 a.m.
110001	110300	12.30 p.m.
110301	110600	2.15 p.m.
110601	110900	2.45 p.m.
110901	111200	3.15 p.m.
111201	111500	3.45 p.m.
111501	111800	4.15 p.m.

W. F. C. JENNER, Acting Commissioner of Registration.

August 7, 1950.

NOTICE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY (1951 EDITION)

WILL ALL FIRMS, GOVERNMENT, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, ETC., KINDLY REVISIT THEIR COPIES AND RETURN TO THE NEWS-PAPER ENTERPRISE LTD., WINDSOR HOUSE, WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.



Alfred Trommer, aged 24 (background) checks the padlock on the grate-door of their "Safe Home" in the rubble of a former Frankfurt bank destroyed by bombs during the war. "It's really a burglar-proof home," says Heinz Kallnowski, aged 22 (centre) as they leave with Ingeborg Schramm, aged 24, for a night out. Heinz and Ingeborg are to marry shortly. —Associated Press Photo.

Police forces in Western Germany

London, August 5.

Official quarters disclosed today that police forces of all types at present available in Western Germany totalled 126,000 men armed with light weapons.

A Foreign Office spokesman, in revealing the figure, said these forces were of a defensive character in contrast to what he called the heavily equipped police forces of 200,000 in Communist East Germany.

About 100,000 of the West German force represented police units under various State Governments with the rest directed by the British and American Occupation authorities.

The Western police forces were said to be equipped with pistols in the British sector and with rifles in the American zone of occupation.

The spokesman said that British troops had a mixed watchmen corps of 10,000 members in her zone, chiefly composed of displaced persons, for the purpose of guarding military dumps and installations of occupation units. They were said to be armed with revolvers but not militarily trained.

The Foreign Office confirmed that the United States authorities have decided to set up in their zone, guard forces 16,000 strong to be armed with rifles. Most of the members will be Germans. Their duties will be to guard petrol, ammunition and food depots of the United States Occupation forces—hitherto largely performed by the Americans. The chief purpose was said to be to release United States officers and men for other duties.

The spokesman, asked whether an increase is contemplated beyond the present figure of 10,000 in the British zone, declined to comment.—United Press.

"Verboten"—Germany's most popular word up to the end of the war—is reappearing again as the Germans take back control of their affairs from the British, Americans and French.

And Germans who have started to learn that one can get along without being ordered about from morning to night are objecting. Twenty Berliners—over half of them women, incidentally—have formed an "anti-Verboten Association". Its aim is to stop the use of this word wherever possible, to ensure that as few activities as possible are restricted by rules and regulations. Membership is going up by leaps and bounds, writes correspondent Terry from Berlin.

These idealists are up against a hard fight. For German officialdom is getting back into its stride.

Recently "Verboten" signs appeared all over Berlin's Grunewald, where Berliners take a few hours' rest during week-ends and can look at trees instead of bombed-out ruins. The signs read "Keep off the grass." "Forbidden to cycle here." "No bathing except at permitted places." "No cars" and so on.

A few daring spirits pulled the signs down, but new ones immediately took their place.

Pessimists fear the "anti-Verboten" association will fail. But its organisers mean to go down fighting.

PHOTOGRAPHY SUPPLEMENT

IN TOMORROW'S CHINA MAIL

Grenades thrown at Saigon Casino

Saigon, August 7. Communist-led guerrillas hurled three hand grenades at the swank Grand Monde Casino today, wounding four persons.

One of the grenades failed to explode.

Some 200 guests, including a number of American and British newspaper correspondents, were in the Casino when the bombs went off.

Meanwhile the French military headquarters reported a Marine and air attack on August 4 on a guerrilla encampment on Lyson Island, 30 kilometres South East of Saigon, as they stepped up their drive to clear the Saigon river for ships carrying United States military aid.

Camp destroyed

A camp with its school for Communist cadres was destroyed. The rebels retreated into the inaccessible marshes with their dead and wounded.

The French Headquarters communiqué also described a strong attack on August 4 by substantial Vietnamese forces against the outpost of Samten in Laos, 350 kilometres North East of Vietnam. After bitter hand to hand fighting, the assault was beaten off with French fighter planes and paratroopers.

The communiqué said the Vietnamese forces were hoping to install themselves in the rich Laos valley because of the rice crop and the valley's importance as a transportation hub.

The rebels made a similar attack on Samten outpost at the beginning of the year.—United Press.

CORRESPONDENTS COVERING KOREAN WAR TOTAL 271

Tokyo, August 7. Nineteen countries have despatched a total of 271 accredited correspondents to cover the Korean war as of August 7, according to the Public Information Office of the Far East Command. The total includes 12 correspondents in Manila but does not include approximately the same number stationed in Taiwan. The rest are either in Japan or Korea.

Compared with the 77 correspondents accredited to the Far East Command on June 23 when the Korean invasion started, this figure represents an increase of three and a half times.

The United States tops the list with 156 Press, newspaper, magazine and radio correspondents. Britain has 26, Australia 15, China 14, France 13 and Canada 10. Other countries represented are Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Korea, Norway, Turkey, the Philippines, Sweden and Switzerland.

Among the latest arrivals is Mr. Randolph Churchill, son of Mr. Winston Churchill, who arrived yesterday as a representative of the "Daily Telegraph".—Associated Press.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Then after I got his signature on the policy and assured him he was covered against absolutely everything—WHAM!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

FOOLS YOUR PARTNER

HAVING WON the first lead of your partner's suit, it is your job to lead the middle card next if you have three cards of the suit and decide to report it. Leading the lowest card to the second trick is done by conventional players only when they have just two cards of the suit or else four. That is, they don't lead the bottom card of three to the second trick unless they consciously desire to fool the declarer while being willing to fool their partner. Violation of this simple convention has given declarers many an undesired trick.

Everybody agreed that West was right about the switch to a club being the right play. But it was his own fault, not East's, that the club was not led then. If West had properly led his 4 to the second heart trick, East, not seeing the 3, would have counted his partner for that tiny, but important card.

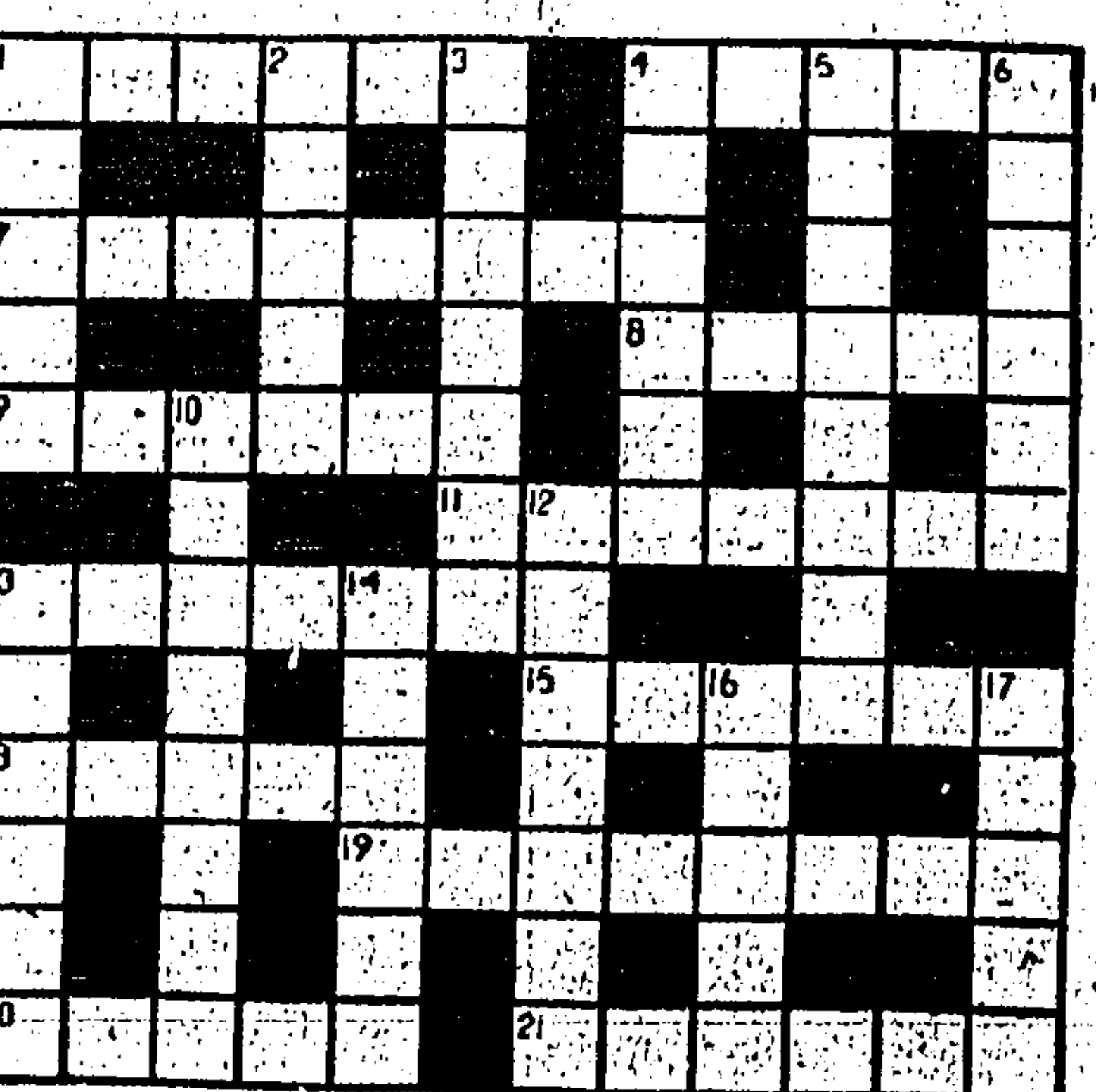
Tomorrow's Problem — S A 9 8 6 4 H 4 D J 6 5 C J 8 6 4 S J 7 3

S Q 10 H K Q J S J 7 3
1 S Pass 2 D 2 H
2 S Pass 3 S 2 Pass
4 S

West led the K of his partner's hearts and, seeing East's high 9 on it, repeated the suit, leading the 3. When East won that with the 8, he counted his partner as now being out of the suit, so made a third lead of it. The A made a third lead of it. East was flabbergasted. He burned up

(Dealer: South, East-West vulnerable). What is the sound defence against South's 3-No Trumps?

A BRITISH CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across
1 Spiritualist holder.
4 Data. 16 Sorecery.
7 Fragrant. 19 Untiring.
8 Series. 20 Church.
9 Cheat. 21 Festival.
11 Biting land.
12 Weapon.

Down
1 Turf. 12 Opening.
2 Wanderer. 13 Pretence.
3 Excessive. 14 Graft.
4 Element. 16 Glute.
5 Caspide. 17 Beverage.
10 Represent.

Yesterday's Crossword
ACROSS—1 Chile, 4 Advance, 6 Bone, 9 Able, 10 Embrace, 11 Menu, 12 Rudo, 14 Trawler, 17 Abuse, 19 Abate, 22 Deplete, 20 Opal, 27 Oxen, 28 Epilepsy, 29 Nigh, 30 Base, 31 Cyclist, 32 Trek.

DOWN—1 Hubbub, 3 Theme, 4 Anent, 5 Demure, 6 Arrow, 7 Cache, 12 Fluid, 13 Dump, 15 Leap, 16 Reel, 18 Stores, 20 Bonnet, 21 Taggle, 23 Empty, 24 Local, 26 Exact.

Teheran August 6.

**Commencing Tomorrow :
"LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN"**

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AN ATOM BOMB ATTACK

Taking no chances

From Ralph Hewins, Stockholm. One person in 12 in front-line neutral Sweden is in the Civil Defence Corps. Already there are 100,000 volunteers ready to cope with the large-scale evacuation of Stockholm's crowded suburbs.

More than 450,000 other volunteers have been trained in the latest methods of "cleaning up" after an atom-bomb attack.

Under the present plans, 60 per cent of Stockholm's population could be evacuated to the country in 10 to 20 days.

Meanwhile, for those who have to stay behind, shelters are being built on the basis that three-quarters of an attacking force might get through.

Already £15,000,000 has been spent on preparing atom bomb-proof shelters blasted from solid rock. To shelter urban workers, £3,500,000,000 will be needed—and will be granted.

Nor are shelters merely in the initial stage. Six types of aircraft are already being built in sub-rock factories. Banks have underground shelters, and steel factories and even shipyards already have their workshops underground. Sweden's key defences along the Boden Line from Finland to Norway are embedded in rock.

A-bomb proof

From James White, Copenhagen. Denmark began her atom bomb defence preparations three months ago.

Some 5,000 of the country's wartime shelters have been declared atom-bomb proof, and it is estimated that these could accommodate 250,000 of the population of 4,000,000.

To shelter the rest of the people, new atom-bomb proof shelters will be started immediately the Civil Defence Bill becomes law. In Copenhagen alone combined shelters and underground car parks costing £12,500,000 have been planned.

The Civil Defence Corps, run by the Home Office, gets its uniformed members—so far some 800 of them—from military conscripts, and within a few months the 800 will have grown to 1,200. A further 18,000 members are to

have been few, furtive, and cryptic. There is a contradiction between the policy of leaning on the Soviet and the more recent warning against international interference. The wine and water of the "new internationalism"—the euphemism for which Peking sought to cloak the confirmation of Russian rights in Manchuria—and of the new "hands off" nationalism don't mix. If China wants an independent policy, she must strive for it and state that objective plainly.

It would fit in well enough not only with Britain's broadly-based Asian policy but also with the fundamental motives of American policy. North Korea was armed for attack and conquest: South Korea for defence. We tolerate Communist policies inside the borders of a State: the Communists do not tolerate free democratic systems. We follow a live and let live policy—the Communists do not.

If the affairs of Asia are to be run by the nations of Asia—as Mao Tse-tung stated in his last utterance on the question—it is surely best to begin at home. In India, for example, by the speedy settlement of the Kashmir dispute and the healing of the breach between India and Pakistan. In China, by peaceful negotiations to settle the quarrel between the Communist Party, or the People's Government, and the reformed Kuomintang.

There were negotiations in wartime—why not now? The essential basis for such a policy would be agreement on an independent foreign policy solely concerned with the national interests of the Chinese people, and a real Coalition Government to safeguard it, with corresponding measures in Taiwan. If one forces his way through all the clatter which befalls the air, it will clearly be seen that the argument for a national consolidation on an independent and peaceful policy is unanswerable. These are days of decision—not of evasion.

Millions today live under the shadow of the atom bomb menace. This week our Correspondents in Europe and America report on the safety precautions, if any, which Governments are taking.

be recruited for mobile columns liable for service as and where required.

Denmark is co-operating with Sweden in building up her ARP squads, and she has observers in Britain and America.

Norway lucky

From Moray Williams, Oslo. Within a few years one-third of Norway's all-important electric power will be produced in atom-bomb proof plants underneath the mountains. Similar shelters will house vast oil stocks.

Norway is fortunate in having many "overhanging" mountains which provide the basis for excellent shelters.

The best, however, were built by the Germans during the war, and these are being enlarged and made atom-bomb proof.

When the present quota of work is completed there will be sufficient shelters to house 20 per cent of the population of the country's chief cities. It is estimated that a further 50 per cent of the people would be evacuated.

Already atom-bomb proof control rooms have been built ready

Comprehensive

From Gavin Gordon, Brussels. Belgium's civil defence plans are perhaps the most comprehensive of any country. Directly they are approved, civil defence will be one of the ways in which young Belgians will be able to do their national service.

Once enrolled in the Civil Defence Corps, the members will do a year under canvas—and a month each year for every year of their service with the corps. Officially they will be enrolled for 10 years service.

Two thousand men will be taken for civil defence training each year, and will help to build up a national mobile force of 8,000 men split into four mobile detachments.

They will be stationed at strategic points throughout the country, and their chief duties will be to prevent fire and flooding.

The detachments will be motorised and equipped with a special gamma-ray detector which will not only indicate the

presence of rays, but give some idea of how long workers can remain exposed to them in comparative safety. After five or six years Belgium will have enough national service civil defence trainees to man the detachments.

For atom-bomb-proof shelters a Liege professor has invented a cement guaranteed to withstand the estimated shock of an explosion.

Rude awakening

From John Jarrett, New York. America joins Britain and France in doing almost nothing to protect her people against a possible atom-bomb attack. Until Russia exploded her own atom bomb the American man-in-the-street kicked against every civil defence move.

Now America has had a rude awakening. In Washington and other American cities, the authorities are dismally "checking" the meagre civil defence organisation left over from the last war.

Then America never took her ARP seriously. Today only the Red Cross is doing anything to tell the people about the effects of atom-bombing and the precautions they can take. The problem of a national civil defence scheme is still "on file."

America is still confident that she can rely on her size and her two oceans to save her from the atom bomb.



"Men of the captured Red soldiers are in their teens." War, of course, makes a fellow grow up fast.

French Assembly passes "anti-Coca Cola" bill. The pass that regresses.

"The Englishman has always stood for humanity." Especially when occupying an aisle seat at the cinema.

Stated at the rally that Hong Kong has about 8,000 private cars. Er—and how many personal tax payers?

While on the subject, it would be interesting to know how many taxpayers can afford to own motor cars.

Atom meals proposed. But I'm already fed up with the atom.

It is rumoured that Stalin is in a wheel chair. It's time he was pushed around like the rest of us.

"Harriman talks in Tokyo to solidify policy."

It seems that too many frozen schemes had become melted by the cold war warming up. You know—the I SCAP.

The company is reported to have withdrawn recognition from the Tramway Workers' Union. Reprisals for Mao's high-handed attitude to our approach were to be expected sooner or later.

"Tactical use of the atom bomb to support ground and sea surface action is the goal of military planners." Tact is of the essence.

"Footballers attack spectators." Got in a few free kicks...

"Biggest mystery to a married man is what a bachelor does with his money."

"My little shop suffered a few shocks during the blitz. But that was nothing to the shock I got when a couple of 'peasants' came in and told me I'd have to move out to make way for a car-par."

"My shop was blasted eight times and I never claimed a penny piece as war damage compensation. But when that couple of 'peasants' came in and told me I'd have to get out I asked them about compensation."

"Compensation," they said "Oh, dear, no! But they're prepared to pay your removal costs. Well, I told 'em what they could do with that. What is this country coming to? Hasn't a man got any rights any more?"

So the people down Lambeth way are behind Joe to a man. They may ask Lambeth-born Field-Marshal Montgomery to support the petition.

Public-house pianists in Lambeth play the "Lambeth Walk" as a signature tune, and in the Mason's Arms, by China-walk, the wall is decorated with murals depicting pearly kings and queens doing the Lambeth Walk.

But the people down Lambeth way are determined that the authorities shall not do as they darp well please with Joe Williams and his little grocery shop. So his Majesty the King will soon be receiving a petition from "We, the people of Lambeth..."

"Ay, it's nice between the showers!"

"Ay, it's nice between the showers!"

"Ay, it's nice between the showers!"

"Ay, it's nice between the showers!"

"Ay, it's nice between the showers!"

"Ay, it's nice between the showers!"

Rediscovering London--No. 2:

"Hands off Joe" down Lambeth Way

That world-renowned theme song of Lambeth was never strictly accurate. At no time were things free-and-easy in Lambeth.

Life in Lambeth has never been easy. And as for doing as you darn well please, a certain Lambeth cool named Richard Rose found out centuries ago that it just doesn't work out that way.

Richard Rose, employed at Lambeth, tried to poison the Bishop of Rochester. He failed, and was sentenced to death by boiling oil.

And boiled in bubbling oil he was at Smithfield, on April 5, 1531—the only recorded instance of such death penalty being carried out in this country.

Italians drink less wine

Just as liquor consumption has dropped in some other countries, so Italians are drinking less wine, writes correspondent Lee from Trieste.

Post-war government taxes have increased the price of wine, rationing the consumption of the lowly-paid Italian working man. And Italy's once-flourishing wine industry is today facing a crisis. Last year the country's vineyards produced only 750 million gallons, and production at the beginning of the century was double that figure.

It began when a drought dropped from 220 million gallons in 1910 to 13 million gallons last year. Today young Italians are drinking "ersatz" wine which never saw a grape. During the war a considerable artificial wine industry grew up, made from sugar and flavouring. Today it undercuts the genuine product.

Delegations of wine growers are petitioning the government to reduce taxes on their wines at the same time hoping young Italians will soon first of the many multi-coloured soft drinks and return to the good red Chianti.

PRECARIOUS DAYS FOR SIAMESE DOGS

You have heard of Siamese cats, but little is known about Siamese dogs. They are quite a subject of conversation in Bangkok.

It began when a merchant obtained a municipal permit to operate a dog-meat factory, claiming that he was solving the problem of Bangkok's large stray dog population. He hoped to sell his grisly product in China through Hongkong.

But when the dog-meat factory was set up, the owners of pedigree dogs feared that their pets would be kidnapped and end up in a mess of potage at a chop suey joint.

Fears mounted when the merchant proposed to "process" some 80 dogs a day, which made it obvious that it would not be long before the local dog would have had his day.

Then restaurateurs complained of falling trade; patrons just would not come in and stand the chance of being served with de-vilised dechamund or pot-roasted dog as something else.

So the Government had to override the municipal decision on the permit.

Many people mistake St. Mary's Church, next door, for Lambeth Palace.

Part of the site of the County Hall once belonged to St. Mary's Church, it being endowed to the church by a poor pedlar named Smith, who made a fortune late in life.

The land he owned was then called "Pedlar's Acre" and he left it to the church on the stipulation that he should be buried with his dog in the churchyard, and that he and his dog should be commemorated by a stained-glass window. The LCC paid £24,000 for the poor pedlar's acre. The notorious Admiral Bligh is buried in this churchyard.

What remains of the history of Lambeth is indeed obscure. Few of the thousands of people pouring through Waterloo Station every day know that the station is built on the site of Astley's famous circus.

Astley's equestrians were the first to perform what has now become a feature of every circus—the human pyramid on horse-back.

In those days it was called "La Force d'Hercule" and that is how Hercules Road, which runs from Westminster Bridge Road to Lambeth Road, derives its name.

William Blake, poet and painter, lived in Hercules Road, but the site is now a block of Corporation flats.

Sir Arthur Sullivan was born in Bolwell-terrace, and Tradesant road derives its name from the Dutch botanist who was gardener to Charles I.

Here was Bedlam

The old Bedlam Hospital for the insane was at the corner of St. George's Road.

Lambeth from ancient times was the scene of bloody battles. But another kind of battle is going on there today. A grocer's battle.

Once upon a time there were Three Tailors of Tooley Street who petitioned Parliament, beginning with the words "We, the people of England." Today the people of Lambeth are about to petition the King on behalf of Joe Williams, the dairyman-cum-grocer of the Kennington Road.

For blue-eyed, grey-haired Joseph "Mildwyn" Williams has been told by post and herald that his little grocery shop is to be swept away to clear the site for a Festival of Britain car-park.

Now Joe is a tough little Welshman who became a Londoner at the tender age of seven.

During the Second World War Joe's little shop was blasted by bombs eight times, but still Joe wouldn't move or close his shop.

So the Government had to override the municipal decision on the permit.

Said Joe indignantly in his near enough 50 years: "I've been

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MACARTHUR'S TRIP TO TAIWAN TO BE AIRED IN TOKYO CONFERENCE

Political implications and U.S. attitude

Washington, August 6.

President Truman sent Ambassador W. Averell Harriman to Tokyo to confer with General MacArthur on doubts created in Asia about the political implications of his recent trip to Taiwan, Administration sources said today.

Mr. Harriman, President Truman's special assistant on foreign affairs, flew to Japan on Friday with instructions to emphasize that the United States political attitude toward the Chinese Nationalist regime must be kept carefully separated from the purely military matter of defending Taiwan.

He was dispatched, informants said, after Administration officials decided that the American political aims in the Far East have been severely damaged by General MacArthur's recent conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and by statements issued by Nationalist officials.

CALL FOR ATLANTIC UNION

Washington, August 6.

Nine former State Department officials appealed to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today to wage an active fight for the formation of an Atlantic Union as the major step in combating world Communism.

In a letter to the Committee chairman, Senator Tom Connally, they urged action on the pending resolution, which might be the first step toward establishment of such a union. It calls on President Truman to take the initiative in calling a meeting of Atlantic Pact nations to see how far they are willing to go.

Signers included the former Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph Grew, and the former chief of the American economic mission to Greece, Mr. Paul Porter. They said the problems now confronting the North Atlantic community appear beyond solution by means of national foreign policies. They said something more was needed beyond the co-operation of national governments.

"Communist aggression in Asia or in any other part of the world would be far less likely if the Communist leaders are confronted by an Atlantic Union instead of by separate Atlantic governments," they added.

Those who signed also included Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, former Ambassador to Poland and to Italy, Mr. Lithgow Osborne, former Ambassador to Norway, Mr. Herbert Pell, former Minister to Portugal and Hungary, and Mr. William Standley, former Ambassador to Russia.—United Press.

A rotten way to kill people

Adelaide, Australia, August 6.

Professor G.L.E. Oliphant, one of Britain's top atomic scientists, said today that the atomic bomb was a dirty rotten way to kill people.

Professor Oliphant arrived on the liner Oreades to take up his new post as director of post-graduate research in the School of Physical Sciences at the National University.

"Even if we could use it, we should not," he said of the bomb. "I don't think the Russians will use it because it would not do them any good. The atomic bomb could only win a knockout war—and the Russians cannot feel they have such superiority they could win such a war by using it."

Dr. Oliphant, who was professor of physics at the University of Birmingham for 13 years and a member of Britain's wartime atomic team, warned the Western democracies against believing themselves superior to the Russians in technical resources needed for the production of atomic bombs.

He said: "If the Western powers do, they will be caught napping. Let us believe they have got everything and then we shall be pleasantly surprised to find they have not."—United Press.

AIR MAIL SERVICE IN RED CHINA

San Francisco, August 6.

Communist China inaugurated its first airmail service on Saturday, a Peking broadcast disclosed. Eighteen cities are linked in the civil aviation network, which started operating on August 1.

The cities are Peking, Tientsin, Taiyuan, Shan, Lanzhou, Chuchang, Hankow, Canton, Chungking, Chengtu, Kweibang, Kunming, Mukden, Harbin, Taitohar, Haini, Tsinan and Tsinan.—United Press.

Chiang and Dr. Wellington Koo, Nationalist Ambassador to the United States, indicated after General MacArthur's visit that the United States was going to modify its decision to keep the Nationalists from fighting the Communists on the Chinese mainland.

There was no criticism about the General's talks with Chiang on purely military grounds. Under President Truman's June 27 order to neutralize Taiwan and Nationalist attacks on the China mainland, General MacArthur acted logically in checking the island's defenses and establishing liaison with the patrolling Seventh United States Fleet, the informants said.

Unfortunate idea

What was unfortunate, officials pointed out, was the rise of idea in Asia that the United States was using General MacArthur's visit as the first move toward major rapprochement with Chiang's government.

If the United States political and military aims on Taiwan are not divided, it is felt in official quarters that the Chinese Communists may use the indefinite United States policy as reason for attempting an invasion of Taiwan.

President Truman's June 27 order sending the Seventh Fleet into Taiwan Strait, emphasized that the future status of Taiwan must await the restoration of security in the Pacific, peace settlement with Japan or consideration by the United Nations.

The order, which included instructions against letting the Nationalists and Communists tangle, was received coolly by many nations who are supporting the American and United Nations action in Korea. The President's decision on Taiwan has been a unilateral military action taken with the sole purpose of localizing the Korean war.

Several weeks ago, the Indian Government reported to the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, that the Chinese Communists believed that the United States planned to seize the island which the Reds regard as Chinese territory. The Indian Government has one of the few ambassadors serving in Peking.

Truman's message

Because of the reported Communist concern, President Truman in his message to Congress on July 19 elaborated on his June 27 order on Taiwan. He said the United States "has no territorial ambitions whatever concerning that island nor do we seek for ourselves any special position or privilege on Taiwan." The present military neutralization of Taiwan is without prejudice to political questions affecting that island.

The President's assurances were communicated to the Chinese Communist Government by the Indian Ambassador.

There was a feeling that by elaboration and communication to Peking this government had removed any additional grounds the Chinese Reds might have been seeking to speed up their invasion plans.



CALENDAR OF DEPARTURES

TO SAIGON	Wednesdays, Fridays
TO HAIPHONG	Sundays
TO HANOI	Fridays
TO PARIS	Fridays, Sundays

AIR FRANCE

Showdown still to come

New York, August 6.

The showdown in Korea is still to come, Hanson Baldwin, the New York "Times" military correspondent, declared today.

"In the week ahead the new battle of the Naktong River will be bloody and bitter," he wrote. "But even more important than the immediate tactical situation at the front were the week-end reports from Japan that Communist planes had appeared over the battlefield and that enemy troop trains were observed moving large numbers of people Southward from extreme North West Korea."

"The Communists appear to have decided to commit some or all of the sizeable reserves that they had maintained in this area."

"This decision can only mean an intensification and prolongation of the Korean fighting and requiring further increases in the United States' strength to match the North Korean build-up."—Reuter.

Spender's visit to Britain, U.S.

Canberra, August 6.

The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Percy Spender, in a broadcast before leaving for Europe and the United States, tonight said the two principal purposes of his visit were to discuss in Britain aid to South and South East Asia and to participate in the General Assembly of the United Nations at Lake Success.

"I hope the Lake Success deliberations this year will evince greater certainty for world peace in the future than they revealed in the past," he said. "While we have ties with Britain, we are desirous of building up with the United States ties similar to those of consultation which exist between Australia and other members of the British Commonwealth."

"I believe that in any crisis the Commonwealth and the United States should act spontaneously together. This would be facilitated if we had the same kind of continuous consultation between the United States and Australia as we have had for a long time with the British family group."

"I feel, in the face of the world situation and events in Asia, Australia must seek to revive its close working relations with its American friends which existed during the war. This relationship should in due course be given formal expression with the framework of a Pacific pact."

"Although there may be those who say the way in which the free nations of the world have come together in the Pacific does not now make necessary the existence of a pact, I believe the need still exists."—United Press.

MR. CHURCHILL'S XMAS CARDS

New York, August 6.

Seven paintings by the world's most famous artist, Mr. Winston Churchill, will be reproduced on 2,000,000 Christmas cards this year, Mr. Joyce Hall, president of the Hallmark Greeting Card Company, revealed today.

Mr. Hall returned aboard the Queen Elizabeth from England, where he arranged a Christmas card deal with Mr. Churchill. Mr. Hall said he had already picked out about 20 more paintings by Mr. Churchill, mostly landscapes, for next year's cards.

One view is of a sunset over Jerusalem and another shows a village and mountains in the Holy Land, he said.

He said that this season's Churchill cards could sell for 10 and 15 cents each, depending on size. When he showed Mr. Churchill photographs of the paintings for the cards, Mr. Churchill said: "The proofs flatter the originals."—United Press.

U.S. SENATOR'S ESTIMATE OF RUSSIAN POWER

Washington, August 6.

Senator Millard Tydings, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, today estimated that Russia has a ground force of 200 potential divisions and warned that Europe must be pressed to speed up its rearmament if the balance of power is to be shifted in favour of the democracies.

In a radio interview with General Verne Budge, military adviser of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Tydings said bluntly: "The situation in Europe favours Russia preponderantly, and if we all become involved in war with Russia, the Russians would certainly have the best of it on the ground for some time."

Senator Tydings said the brightest outlook for the Allies was in the air where, he judged, "the Air Forces of Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia and some of the Western European countries make up a pretty good match for the Russians... then, when we figure our country has a large stockpile of atomic bombs as compared with what Russia likely has, we ought to have great predominance."

Senator Tydings said the United States should "get after these (European) countries and make them put on more and more speed in their rearmament programme."

"We've got to help them financially to expedite this programme because I do not think they can do so without some help from us. We must have an increased and accelerated programme to help them get the weapons they must have."

Russian strength

Discussing Russian strength, Senator Tydings said the Kremlin had at least 100 divisions filled with veterans and up to fair strength, equipped with good weapons such as were used in World War II. It has another 100 divisions that are not quite as well equipped and strength and not quite as well equipped, but in which might be called semi-readiness.

"The divisions are in Europe. Russia likewise has about 40,000 of the best tanks, or as good as the best tanks, in the world. It is true we have some tanks now in development that are thought to be better than the Russian tanks, but I am speaking of today."

"She also has more artillery than any other country on the face of the earth... so that from the standpoint of men and weapons the ground army of Russia is a tremendous military machine."

"You don't find these great ground armies in France, in Britain, or in any of the smaller countries associated with us in opposition to Russia. Furthermore, you do not find equipment in France and Britain to the extent that it exists in Russia."

Senator Tydings said Russia may have more fighter planes than the Allies, but he pointed out that "when you get into the medium bomber and heavy bomber class, that's where we have preponderance."

The Senator said he was optimistic about the outcome of the Korean conflict. He said there was a growing feeling of confidence among American military men about the Korean situation, but warned, "There is still a long way to go and there is bloody fighting ahead."—United Press.

RUSSIAN OFFER TO PERSIA

Tehran, August 6.

The Russian Ambassador to Persia, Ivan Sadchikov, has offered a barter trade agreement to the Persian Premier, General Hojji Ali Razmara, a reliable Government source disclosed today.

According to this source, the Ambassador told the Premier last Wednesday that Russia was ready to negotiate an agreement. Premier Razmara, the source added, said that the negotiations could only begin after the release in Russia of several Persian soldiers who, he said, were captured in recent border incidents and for the return to Persia of about 12 tons of gold alleged to be held in a Moscow bank.—Reuter.

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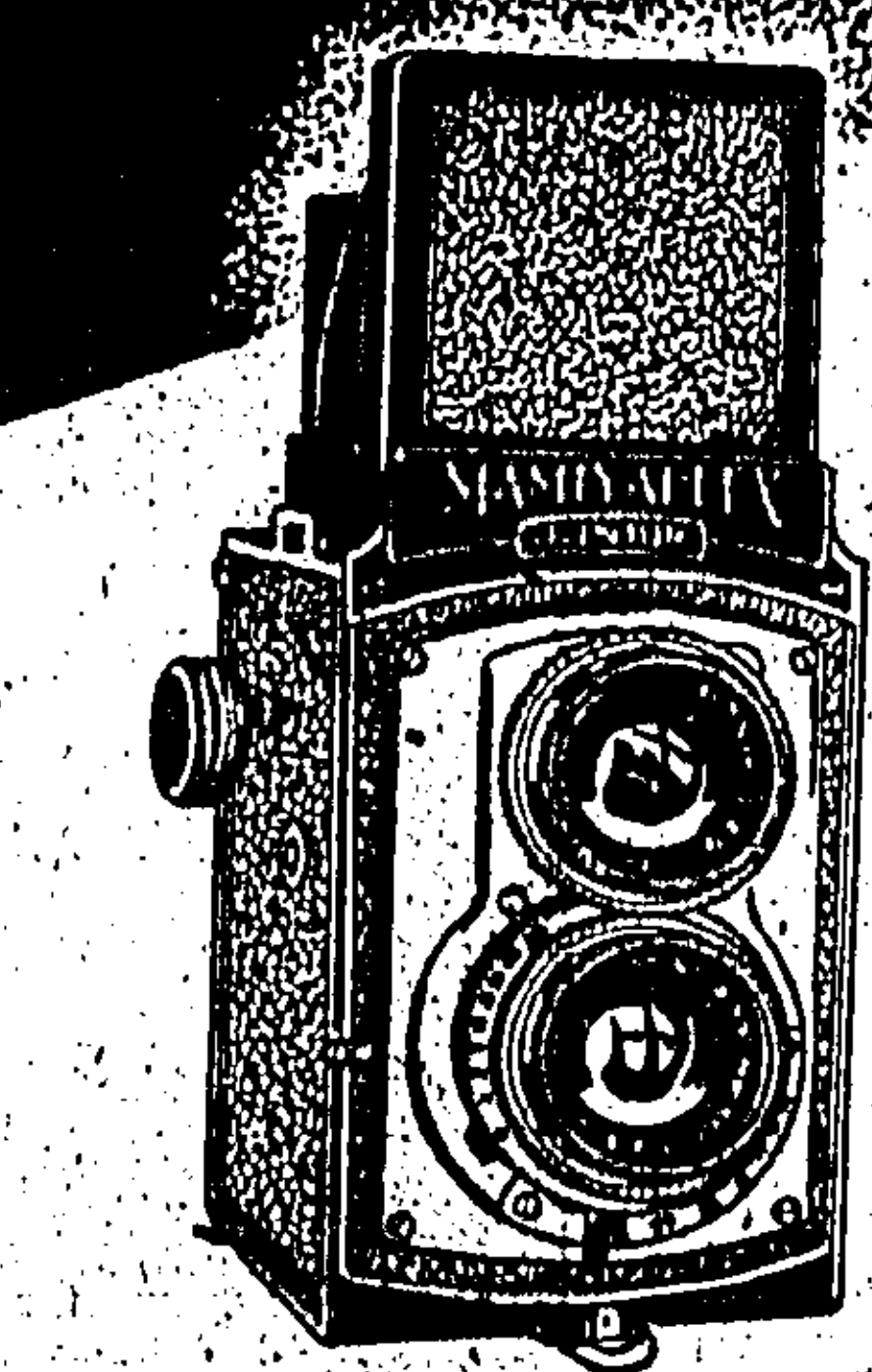
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REPRESENTATIVES OF 15 NATIONS READY FOR STRASBOURG MEET

Churchill pledges support

Strasbourg, August 6. Mr. Winston Churchill today pledged wholehearted support to 15 nations trying to weld a United States of Europe against Communist aggression.

The wartime Prime Minister and pioneer of European unity arrived here by air to attend the second annual meeting of the European Assembly. Jauntily waving a cigar, he said: "I am glad to be here. I have come to help all I can."

Simultaneously, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, left by car for business in London, and ill health was given as the reason for his premature departure. Mr. Bevin has been attending sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers, which takes the part of a Senate in the Council of Europe.

The Assembly is expected to act swiftly on the recommendation of the Council of Foreign Ministers that it condemn North Korean aggression and affirm its support of the United Nations forces under General MacArthur.

Representatives in the Assembly were reported to be in almost unanimous agreement with the Foreign Ministers' forthright denunciation of Communist aggression, but a big majority is reported to be in open rebellion against the Foreign Ministers' refusal to grant the Assembly more power.

The Assembly wants a change in the Charter rule that gives any single Minister the veto power to block action on Assembly recommendations. The Ministers have refused to agree to a change.—United Press.

Strasbourg, August 6. Representatives from 15 nations poured into this bogged "capital" of a United Europe today for the second annual session of the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly here tomorrow.

Out of 125 representatives expected to attend the session, 18 will be from West Germany, whose inclusion as an associate member marks the first attempt to bring Germany back into the "European family" since the war ended.

The Saar, with three representatives, also joins the Assembly as an associate member.

Back from a hectic spell of internal politics over the Leopold crisis, the Belgian Socialist leader, M. Paul Henri-Spaak, whose term of office as President expires when the Assembly meets, is almost certain to be re-elected.

Tomorrow's opening takes place in the Council of Europe's new Headquarters, built at a cost of \$312,000, on the outskirts of Strasbourg and within walking distance of the Rhine.

The all-white building, the "House of Europe," includes a magnificent Assembly hall, more than 700 journalists and public besides the representatives.

It has more than 100 rooms, providing offices for each national delegation and the Council's permanent staff.

Answer from Britain

Many delegations have been briefed to seek a clear answer from Britain whether she is wholehearted in the pursuit of a United Europe.

Britain's hesitation over the Schuman Plan for pooling coal and steel output is likely to start the first fireworks expected in the coming month's debates.

It is almost certain that M. Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister and author of the plan, will go before the Assembly himself in an individual capacity to drive home its aims.

The British representatives, led by Mr. Hugh Dalton, a member of the Labour Government, will be on the defensive.

During the past week of "behind the scenes" preparations for tomorrow's opening, it was understood, Continental misgivings over Britain's attitude to the Council of Europe have been strengthened.

The big question tonight was what lead on European unity Mr. Winston Churchill would give the Assembly this year.

Britain's Conservative Party leader arrived by air today, but quarters close to him were not sure whether he would be able to remain in Strasbourg to take part in the debate on the Schuman Plan.

Vigorous French orators are expected to cross swords with the British Labour representatives over the plan.

Allied with the French will be the representatives of the West German Federal Republic.—Reuter.

Students attack frontier

Wissembourg, Franco-German Frontier, August 6.

Some 300 college students of various nationalities attacked the frontier barriers from both sides of the border here today in a demonstration for European federation.

In an operation as precisely timed as an amphibious landing, two groups of about 150 students of both sexes converged on the border posts at 5 p.m., broke the barriers from their sockets and ceremoniously burned them in a field near the German customs station on the German side.

The students were armed with hatchets, metal saws, bundles of wood and tins of petrol. As the flames from the barriers crackled, the green and white flag of the European movement was hoisted above the blaze.

In the words of a declaration from Michel Mouskhov, Professor at Strasbourg University, and one of the operation's chief planners, it was the first time in history that Europeans had marched to their frontiers not to fight but to abolish their frontiers.—Associated Press.

FRANCO-EGYPTIAN FRIENDSHIP

Paris, August 6.

The Egyptian Prime Minister, Mustapha Nahas Pasha, said yesterday that the friendship between France and Egypt had remained strong through the test of events and would remain strong in the future. He made the statement in an Arab programme broadcast of the French national radio before he left France after a private visit.

"Several times events have put this friendship to the test and it has survived. This friendship remains strong and will remain strong. I desire it with all my heart. This friendship will permit us to triumph over all difficulties and dangers and to aspire to a smiling future full of promise and hope."—United Press.

UN observers in S. Korea



United Nations observers are seen during a visit to a front line command post of the 25th U.S. Army Division somewhere in South Korea as they gather facts to be submitted to the United Nations at Lake Success, New York. (Left to right) S/Ldr. Ron Rankin (Sydney, Australia); Lt. Col. George L. Walker (Traverse City, Michigan, 25th Division Intelligence Officer); Major Dudley Parriah (Cumberland Court House, Virginia) and Major Stuart Pasch (Sydney, Australia). Associated Press Photo.

NO CONSTRUCTIVE LEAD FOR COUNCIL ASSEMBLY

Strasbourg, August 6.

The Foreign Ministers of the Council of Europe, sitting here during the past four days as its Committee of Ministers or "Upper House" have failed to give a constructive lead to the Consultative Assembly, whose second annual session opens here tomorrow.

That is the verdict of the majority of permanent officials of the Council and of Assembly representatives who met the Ministers' spokesmen in the Joint Committee yesterday evening.

Although the Committee of Ministers agreed to send a message of encouragement to the Assembly, there is an undeniable feeling here that the Ministers—who alone have the authority to take executive action in the name of the Council of Europe—have done virtually nothing to direct the Assembly along positive lines.

This feeling is strengthened by two other arguments which are widely current in Strasbourg on the eve of the Assembly meeting. These arguments are:

(1) That unless the Assembly succeeds during the coming session to initiate some action important enough to catch the imagination of the man-in-the-street it will be in grave danger of losing the interest and confidence of the people of Europe.

M. Robert Schuman, French Foreign Minister, is known to have voiced this view in London last May.

(2) That recent events in Korea and the deterioration of relations between the Great Powers have made it more than ever imperative for Europe to demonstrate itself capable of unity of purpose and common action of a kind which measures up to the gravity of the world situation today.

Positive action wanted. What exactly the Assembly expected from the Committee of Ministers in the way of a lead is harder to define with any certainty.

But, as its President, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, is understood to have told the representatives of the Ministers in the Joint Committee yesterday, a more positive endorsement of the various resolutions submitted to them by the Assembly would have been necessary to create the impression that the Ministers were really associating themselves actively with the task of developing the authority and stature of the Council of Europe as a whole.

M. Spaak is expected to repeat some of the criticisms he offered yesterday of the attitude of the Ministers unless they take an eleven-hour decision to endorse some of the recommendations to

which they have stated they agree in principle but which they have referred tumbly back for further consideration in Committee.

The departure of Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister, on the eve of the opening of the Assembly, it must be truthfully recorded, will be interpreted by not a few officials and members of the Council of Europe as symbolic of the apparently lukewarm attitude of the governments of some of the member states to the whole work of the Council.

In the absence of any strong lead from governments through their Foreign Ministers, observers felt that the main interest of the Assembly's second session now lies in the chance for its debate on the Schuman Plan, producing some new positive step towards a closer economic union of Europe through the merger of its key industries.

The Permanent Committee of the Assembly, which meets here tomorrow morning, is expected to make a formal request to the Committee of Ministers for permission for M. Schuman himself to take part in the debate on the Schuman Plan.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN PLANS FOR UN ASSEMBLY

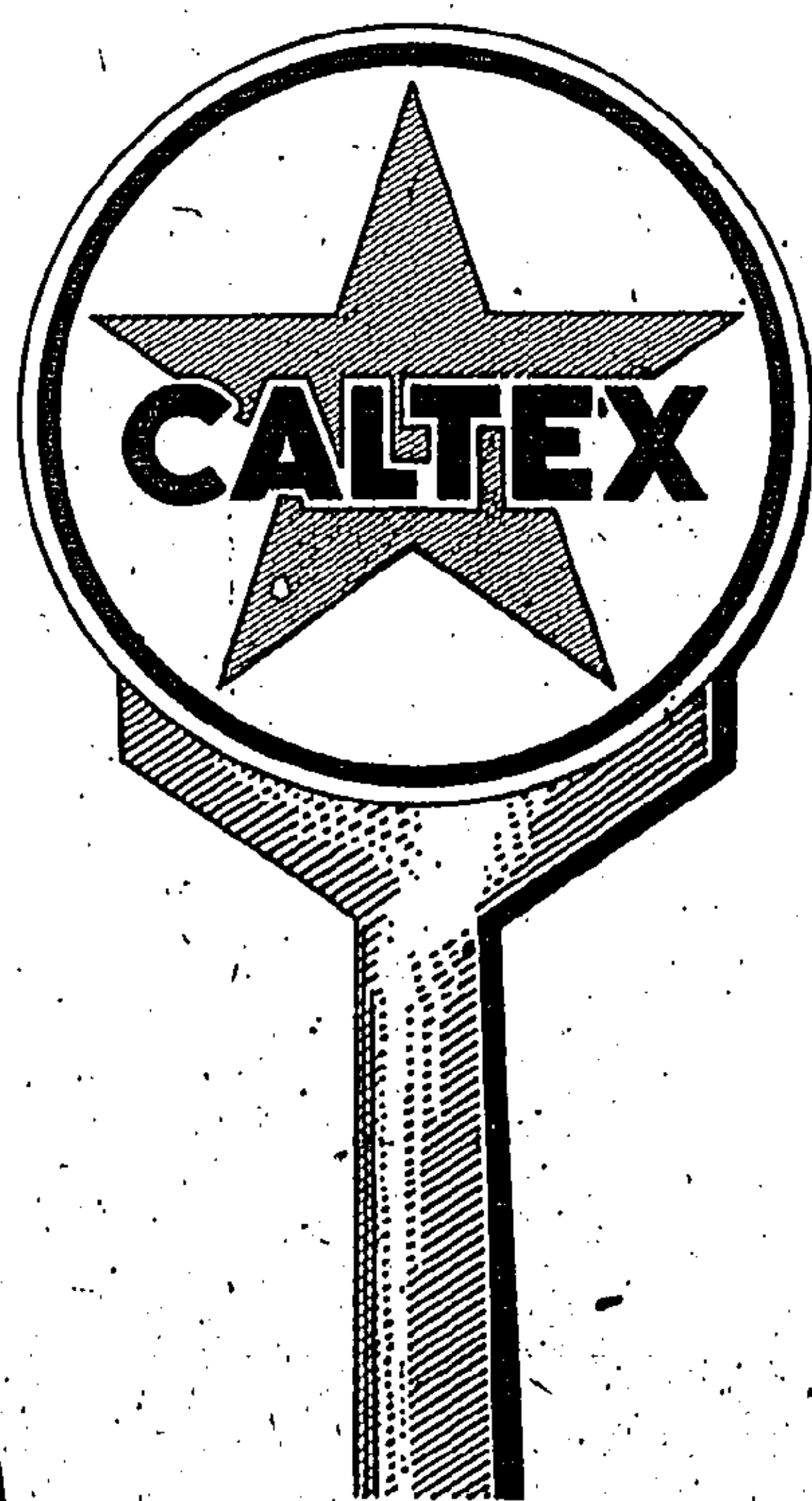
Lake Success, August 6. Russia is expected to send a strong delegation to the United Nations General Assembly next month.

United Nations high officials believe that the Soviet delegation will be headed by M. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union and its most able debater.

Since the return of Mr. Jacob Malik to the Security Council, the Soviet delegation Attaches have been extremely active in collecting all available documents which have a bearing on the Assembly.

Mr. Malik is expected to have written to Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary General of the United Nations, saying that he hoped all the key documents for the Assembly would be printed in Russian in time for September 19.—Reuter.

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FIRST AID SHIPMENT FROM U.S. DUE IN INDO-CHINA SHORTLY

Saigon, August 6.

American weight will begin to be felt this month in Indo-China with the delivery of the first important shipments of economic and military aid to French and Vietnamese government forces fighting the Communist-led Vietminh rebels.

Sometime during August, two vessels will unload the initial consignment of combat material on the quays of Saigon's river port. It will include critically needed items like airplane engines and communications equipment. "Hellcat" fighter planes and navy landing craft will follow soon afterwards.

The economic aid programme will get under way this month when American technicians initiate a \$1,500,000 public health programme for war-ravaged North Vietnam. The funds come from an RCA allocation to Indo-China of US\$23,500,000 for the period ending June 30, 1951.

The United States will thus materially begin to fulfil the commitment made last May at the London conference by the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, France was promised help for her army in combating Ho Chi-minh's forces and support for the three French-sponsored Indo-Chinese governments of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Washington query

But as the American programme commences, the question of what it can accomplish, how much is to be provided and whether it can be usefully spent, still is a mystery in Washington. The State Department is only now fully discovering what the actual political and military situation is in this country.

The whole complicated apparatus for furnishing Washington with the information necessary for formulating an intelligent policy towards Indo-China has started to take shape in the last few weeks. American officials will admit that it was not available to Mr. Acheson when he conferred in London with the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Schuman.

At the London conference, the French were prepared to argue recently their own controversial policy towards Indo-China. The policy was flanked by advisers intimately acquainted with the Indo-Chinese situation including the French High Commissioner for Indo-China, Mr. Leon Pignon, and his adroit diplomatic adviser, Mr. Robert Du Gardier.

Mr. Acheson at the same conference had no adviser well informed on current Indo-Chinese affairs. He had the report of the Griffin Mission which stayed in Indo-China nine days. The bulk of political and military reporting to the State Department at that time was being done by only one Foreign Service officer in the Saigon legation who had been in Indo-China for three months.

The result of the negotiations on Indo-China at London was a complete victory for the French viewpoint. Acheson committed the United States without any immediate reservation to support of the French position in Indo-China.

A new line

The State Department view was that a new line had to be drawn against Communist expansion in Asia. Indo-China, key to all South East Asia, was it.

By the time the American commitment was made, the State Department had begun to put the necessary organisation in Indo-China to find out in detail what was going on in what for most purposes had been a closed French regional monopoly. Political and military reporting had previously been handled by only one or two overworked U.S. officials.

The United States is now building in Indo-China its largest mission in South East Asia. A full staff of economic and political specialists will pour their reports into Washington. Military, Air Force and Navy attaché offices have been opened in Saigon, and basic information about the military situation is being collected.

An American mission headed by State Department official John Melby has just completed a military survey of Indo-China. The mission learned a few disconcerting truths about the bitter, four-year-old struggle of 150,000 French troops with Ho Chi-minh's army that took the edge off the optimism manifested earlier by some of its military members.

Members of the mission accompanied French troops on several operations. They witnessed the tremendous difficulties that the tough, seasoned French fighters encounter in their jungle warfare. They saw the usually useless pursuit of the elusive Vietminh guerrillas.

The Melby Mission learned the essential fact. No complete military victory against the Vietminh forces can yet be foreseen. General Marcel Carpentier, French commander-in-chief for Indo-China, told the writer recently that the only feasible military solution under present circumstances is to try to drive the Vietminh into the barren mountains. There is no French intention to follow them into the rough mountains. There is no

French intention to follow them into the rough mountain country. Carpentier believes that if the French are successful in containing the Vietminh in the mountains, French forces in Indo-China, which include the best of the French army, can be reduced somewhat.

Difficult conditions

The French hope that if the Vietminh are contained in the mountains, their strength will dissipate under difficult living conditions. But for an indefinite time to come if driven to the mountains, the Vietminh will retain the capability of striking from the mountains if so contained at the population and production centres in the lowlands.

At the moment, there is no indication that French forces even with American help will be able for many months or possibly years to succeed in driving the Vietminh entirely from the lowlands. It was this understanding after three years of fighting which led the French to seek a political solution by granting a measure of independence to the three Indo-Chinese states.

The French effort to rally popular support in Vietnam, the principal country of Indo-China, and where the Vietminh rebellion is centred, has been an admitted failure. An absolute majority of the politically-conscious Vietnamese have continued to favour the Vietminh independence movement although it is under Communist control.

There is a complex of reasons why the Vietnamese have not rallied behind the Indo-Chinese government against the Vietminh. One of them is fear of Vietminh terrorism, but the main reason is that they have not been granted their passionately desired full independence.

It is on this crucial point that the divergence of basic French and American interests in Indo-China becomes apparent. The Americans want primarily to keep Indo-China out of Communist hands. The French want first to protect certain of their colonial interests in the country by retaining some powers. A complementary but nevertheless secondary French objective is to keep Indo-China non-Communist.

The difference in approach to the Indo-China problem is expected to result eventually in a policy conflict between Washington and Paris. U.S. officials are learning that in order to rally popular support behind the anti-Communist forces, it will be necessary for France to make more concessions to Vietnamese nationalism.

Washington has already lost the most opportune moment to ask France to concede greater independence to the Indo-Chinese peoples. It came at London before Mr. Acheson made the unconditional commitment to back France in Indo-China. An important American trump card in bargaining with France has been wasted.

The entire question of further French concessions will be raised anew around the end of this year.

Govt. reshuffle

The Bao Dai Government is stated to be reshuffled in an effort to organise a more representative cabinet. The present premier, Tran Van Huu, has almost no popular backing and his cabinet on the ministerial level does not include a single leader of any important Vietnamese political group.

When the government is reorganised, such key centre groups as the Catholic party which represents most of Vietnam's 2,000,000 Catholics, will be invited to join. The price of their participation has already been made clear: greater independence for Vietnam. In opposing any further surrender of French power in Indo-China, the French will base their arguments on two main premises: (1) During the last four years, France has expended thousands of lives as well as almost US\$2,000,000,000, roughly the equivalent of her entire Marshall Plan allocation, into the struggle to protect her large stake in Indo-China.

France is too small a country to be asked to continue to make such sacrifices simply as her contribution to the global effort against further Communist expansion. Withdrawal of French troops will mean an almost immediate victory for Ho Chi-minh. (2) Relinquishment of any more controls over Indo-China will make it impossible for France to prosecute successfully the war against the Communist-led Vietminh. Associated Press.

Challenge to puppet Gov't

Berlin, August 6.

A challenge to the power of the Communist-dominated East German Government was made in two statements issued today on behalf of Roman Catholics and Protestants in the Soviet zone of Germany.

A pastoral letter read in all Roman Catholic churches in East Germany repudiated attempts by Government leaders to set signatures for the Stockholm "Peace Appeal."

It declared, "No one will succeed in splitting the Church by attacking those priests who refuse to sign political statements and branding them as war-mongers."

It added, "The Church cannot but proclaim peace. But we cannot make use of political institutions for that purpose." Government leaders have recently castigated Catholic Church leaders for ordering priests to refuse to sign the appeal.

Dr. Otto Dibelius, Bishop of Berlin and head of the German Evangelical Church, in a sermon, refuted Communist accusations that the Church in Germany was striving for power.

Preaching to an overflow congregation in the East Berlin Church of St. Mary's, Bishop Dibelius said, "The evangelist does not struggle for political power. No dictator in the world can wipe out any people if the time for that has not yet come. God alone rules over the peoples. He decided upon their time and their space. When the Christian Church calls for faith we cannot preach anything else but faith and freedom again. There must be order and law. But that does not alter the fact that the man in the highest position in the state is a brother of the one who cleans the streets.—Reuter.

Sabotage on planes to be investigated

London, August 6.

Informed sources said today that Royal Air Force security officers were investigating widespread suspected sabotage of planes and equipment earmarked for the Far East and other overseas points.

They said the largest single case of sabotage occurred at Salford in Lancashire, where hundreds of airplane wings were clipped. The planes had already been packed in crates, labelled for Far East shipment, when the sabotage was accidentally found, it was said.

Officers of the RAF special investigation branch were reported to be investigating other instances of suspected sabotage in England and Scotland. The disclosure came as security officials were investigating other suspected cases of sabotage aboard naval vessels and in the new House of Commons.—United Press.

REIMANN FACES ARREST

Duesseldorf, August 5.

The State Parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia today temporarily lifted the Parliamentary immunity of the Communist deputy, Herr Max Reimann, to enable the Public Prosecutor at Hanover to charge him with kidnapping.

Herr Reimann is a deputy in the Federal Parliament at Bonn as well as in the State Parliament. His Federal immunity was lifted last week but the Prosecution would not move until his State immunity was also lifted.

Herr Reimann is wanted concerning the kidnapping of his former deputy, Kurt Mueller, on May 12. Mueller later appeared under arrest in East Berlin.

The North Rhine-Westphalia Parliament ordered that only a judicial enquiry should be held but it added that it might permit criminal court action against him later if the findings of the inquiry warrant this.—Reuter.

Guns emplaced



A battery of 155mm guns dug in to new positions somewhere on the Korean front as American troops fought desperately to stem the advance of North Koreans. Gun-towing tracked vehicles are seen in left background.—Associated Press Photo.

Reports on Molotov still unconfirmed

Tokyo, August 7.

Reports that the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. V. M. Molotov, is in Peking were still unconfirmed here today.

But observers speculated whether the reported visit might be connected with an impending Chinese Communist assault on Taiwan.

General Douglas MacArthur's recent visit to Taiwan, and the sending of American jet planes to the Nationalist island, strengthened the belief that the Americans think something may be brewing.

Another possibility, if Mr. Molotov is in Peking, is that he is pressing the Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, to aid the North Koreans who may soon find themselves facing powerful United Nations counter-offensive.

There have been fragmentary and entirely unconfirmed reports of Chinese crossing the Yalu River into North Korea. But a senior American intelligence officer said yesterday, "We do not expect to see any Chinese yet."

Reports from usually reliable sources state, however, that there are strong Chinese Communist troop concentrations in the Manchurian border, as well as in the Shanghai area not far from the Fukien coast, which would be a possible jumping-off place for an attack on Taiwan.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel William Hodgson, of Australia, the British Commonwealth representative on the Allied Council for Japan, declared today that it was an outrageous lie that his Mission had made any statement about Mr. Molotov, being in Peking.

Questioned about a London newspaper report, he angrily

More money for armed forces in U.S.

Washington, August 6.

President Truman will ask Congress for another big increase in rearmament funds next year, including US\$500,000,000 to build the Marine Corps to a strength of 174,000 men, Representative Carl Vinson revealed today.

Mr. Vinson is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee which will begin checking up on national defence "short-comings" on Monday. In the meantime, the Defence Department was reported to be about ready to start pressing again for universal military training.

Mr. Vinson said early next year Mr. Truman would ask for \$100,000,000 to build two extra Marine air squadrons and \$400,000,000 to bring total strength to 174,000. That Marine build-up also will require a further increase in the Navy, which is now aiming for about 570,000 men, because it must provide support and supplies for the Marines.

The Army plans to add about 400,000 men by the end of the year in a drive to build to 1,000,000-man strength.—United Press.

Fighting in streets of Brussels

Brussels, August 6.

Street-fighting broke out again in Brussels today, following a mass demonstration by 2,000 pro-Leopold Royalists in front of the King's palace at suburban Laeken.

At least three persons were injured and four arrested in skirmishes with the police as some 2,000 demonstrators turned from the Palace and attempted to march on the centre of the city. All the demonstrators came from Flanders, mostly from the ardently pro-Leopold city of Antwerp where a strike of dock workers has paralysed the area since Leopold's return to the country on July 22.

The demonstration was unauthorised as Royalist leaders had called off a threatened march on the capital for fear of bloodshed. It started quietly as Royalists gathered in the Palace grounds to chant "Leopold, Leopold—down with Spak" and to sing the national anthem. But when part of the crowd broke away and started to march down a boulevard a quarter-mile from the heart of the city, police headed them off, and cries of "Leopold to the gallows" began to mingle with Royalist shouts.

One anti-Leopoldist took a swing at a demonstrator and, as the melee spread, club-swinging police moved in and beat at least three demonstrators to the pavement. The police blocked off boulevards and restored order in a quarter of an hour.

Meanwhile, scattered acts of sabotage and terrorism continued throughout Belgium as politicians rushed plans for the transfer of Royal powers from Leopold to his son, Prince Baudouin.—United Press.

EXPLOSION IN FIAT FACTORY

Turin, August 6.

An explosion today wrecked a workshop of the Fiat Mirafiori motor car factory here, burying a number of workers, of whom four were rescued in a grave condition.

Rescuers dug furiously to try to save the others. The police said they thought small hydrogen containers or bombs had caused the explosion. They added that they were investigating the possibility of sabotage.

The Mayor of Turin was reported tonight to have personally taken over the police investigation into the explosion.—Reuter.

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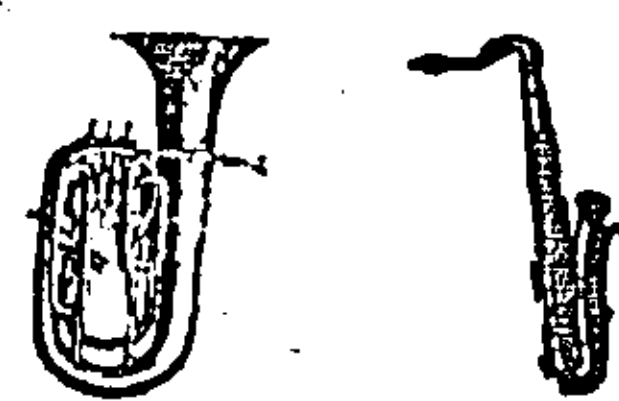
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Aroused U.S. may challenge real source of trouble

Washington, August 7.
Some Americans may be asking themselves: How many Russian satellites will this nation fight before it decides to challenge the real source of the trouble, Moscow?

Right now all efforts here and in other Western capitals are bent toward keeping the fighting limited to Korea, but U.S. Government exports meet each morning to look at clues from the rest of the Soviet circle.

They read about Communist guerrillas making peace impossible in Indo-China, Red China's threat to invade Taiwan, the Bulgarians massing troops on the Yugoslav border.

Top policy makers have to remember, as they evaluate this news, two major pieces of Communist thinking: 1. Communists intend to dominate the world. 2. The Communists think there is an easy path to try first—to put Western Governments to so much trouble and expense that they will fall from domestic trouble. When and where, these U.S. experts want to know, will Communist troops strike again? Right now the U.S. is preparing to spend many more billions and to call up tens of thousands of fighting men just to meet the trouble in Korea. But what if the unpleasant job has to be repeated for Indo-China, Turkey, Yugoslavia—to say nothing of many other spots, like Greece?

Pocket wars

If U.S. strength is to be used in two or three pocket wars, it would mean that the main enemy, the Russian army which is the world's largest, never waged an aggressive war. If the Russians themselves never attack anyone, but just use their satellites to bleed the Western world, how then could the war be brought home to them?

Here is a prediction from one State Department expert: The Russians, with their disdain for the democracies, also do not understand them. They have failed to see that as danger approaches the U.S. piecemeal, the U.S. prepares step by step.

Each step makes the nation that much stronger. And, if the Russians plan pocket wars, they could find in the end the world's most powerful nation wound up and prepared to the hilt.

Both political and military men in Washington say the final decision would be made by the American public. If Americans grow tired, as they very well might, supplying arms and men for a rash of little wars, they might finally ask "Who starts them?"

Following that, their second question would certainly be: "Why don't we use the atom bomb?" The fact is the bomb has already been brought up, although the State Department thinks it should be used only in agreement with the other free nations, if it ever is.

Republican Senator Brewster, who directs the forces of the free world in the Far East, should be given authority to use the atom bomb if he thinks it would save American lives.

Another rumour going the rounds in Washington is that the temper of the American people might be so aroused that a preventive war might be launched. Most people think not, but then neither they, nor the Russians can be certain.—Associated Press.

Red agents infiltrate into Sweden

Stockholm, August 6.
The influential newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" said today that considerable numbers of Communist agents had infiltrated into Sweden recently by joining the crews of foreign ships in Polish ports.

The newspaper quoted the security police and customs officials as saying that agents handed their identity papers to replacements in Swedish harbours and that some of the fake seamen had managed to remain in Sweden for long periods. Other agents were said to use their "stand ins" only during the ship's stay in port, permitting them to "work" ashore while cargo was being loaded.

The newspaper said one case was uncovered recently—a Swedish tanker anchored outside Stockholm. A missing crew member, located by Swedish seamen from the ship, told the ship's captain he had given his papers to a replacement who had wanted to seek asylum in Sweden as a refugee, the account said.

Police officials confirmed that a statement on the subject had been made to the newspaper, but declined further comment.—United Press.

**NEW TRAINING
METHOD IN U.S.**

New York, August 6.
General Mark Clark, of the Army Field Forces, disclosed here that the United States Army was introducing new unconventional methods to speed up training. They would enable a new division of troops to be prepared for action in nine months instead of 15, he said.

Under the new system, National Guard (Territorial) divisions could complete the necessary training within five to six months.

General Clark said he was confident that the United States forces would hang on to their Korean beachhead.—Reuter.

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Riviera jewel robbery

Nice, August 6.

Police are today seeking thieves who took thousands of pounds worth of jewels from upstairs bedrooms of a Riviera villa, while international society figures danced below.

First estimates of the loss were between 7,000,000 and 14,000,000 Francs (about £7,000 to £10,000), but later police said this was too low. One solitary reported to be missing by a guest was valued at 8,000,000 francs alone.

The hosts at Villa Le Roc last night were Mr. Norman Winston, an American businessman, and his wife.

The house is not far from the Chateau de l'Horizon of Prince Aly Khan and Rita Hayworth. Among the guests were party-giver Elsa Maxwell, modiste Elsa Schiaparelli, the Duchess of Leicester, Lord Tavistock, Prince and Princess De Faucigny-Ligange, the Marquis de Rice and about 35 others, mostly British and Americans.—Associated Press.

WARRAMUNGA FOR KOREA

Sydney, August 6.

The Australian destroyer, Warramunga, with 250 officers and men, sailed for Korea today. Australia formally notified the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, on July 30 that the Warramunga would be placed at the disposal of the United Nations for use in the Far Eastern battle area.—Reuter.

Office space shortage experienced down under

Sydney, August 6.

A shortage of office space is cramping Australia's expanding economy. Very few office buildings have been erected in Australia since 1939 because governments are afraid to divert building material from home construction.

The shortage of homes is so acute that Australia is now importing thousands of European prefabricated units. Some European firms establishing in Australia now bring their "prefabs" with them to house staffs—and men as well to erect them.

Critics blame premature introduction of the 40-hour work week in 1947, and lagging output per man-hour in most industries.

One leading American travel agency cancelled plans to open an Australian branch after its representative spent six months in a fruitless search for an office. "Prefabs" schools and other public buildings are also being imported to ease the general housing shortage. One large British aircraft firm is doing a booming business in these buildings made of aluminium.

"Key money" asked—and paid—for offices often exceeds exorbitant sums demanded for vacant flats or houses. But it really isn't called key money. "You buy the business," smiled one of Sydney's numerous "business agents." His prices range from £20 to £2,000.

Complex situation

There are several reasons for this complex situation:
1. More than 8,000 new firms have registered since 1940;
2. Spreading government departments need more space;

3. Sydney's main business area is concentrated in a compact area;
4. Shortage of building materials delayed plans for enlarging existing buildings or erecting new ones.

Business agents don't keep a waiting list. It would mean anything. When transactions are made, records of premiums paid are seldom kept.

"Competition for anything with four walls and a door is terrific," another agent said. Sometimes three or four firms operate from a single small room.

Ex-serviceman John Bremmer, for instance, has been trying to rent a small office for the last six months. He was offered:

1. A suite of three rooms in a central city building for £2,000 and £25 a week. (By comparison anyone paying £5 a week for a two-bedroom flat is regarded as being outrageously overcharged).

2. Two tiny rooms in another city area at £28 a week. "Obviously," said Bremmer, "you are asked to pay your key money each week along with the rent."

3. Half an office—use of table, chair and telephone—for £70 and 35 shillings a week. (No receipt for the £70 or rent).

4. A curtailed-off passage at £210.0 a week. He was asked to buy the furniture—table with one leg propped up with blocks. "No key money here," smiled Bremmer, "there was no door."

5. A small room, six by four feet, with one side partitioned off at shoulder level. The "premium": £300.

6. A room in a city arcade, for £200. "The passage way was so dark and long you couldn't ask a girl to work there," said Bremmer.

The office-hunter was just about ready to give up when he was offered another arcade office. A tailor occupied it and he wanted £1,100 for his "stock"—two bolts of cloth, a table and a pair of scissors.—United Press.

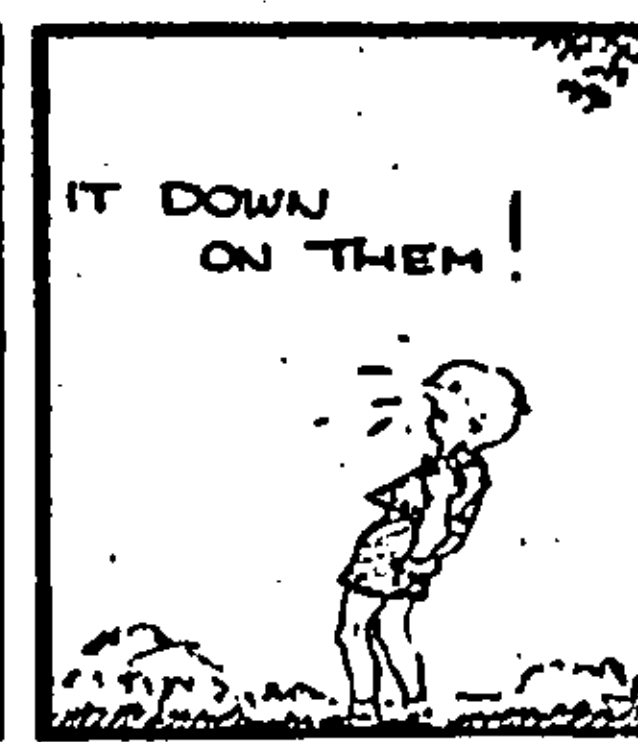
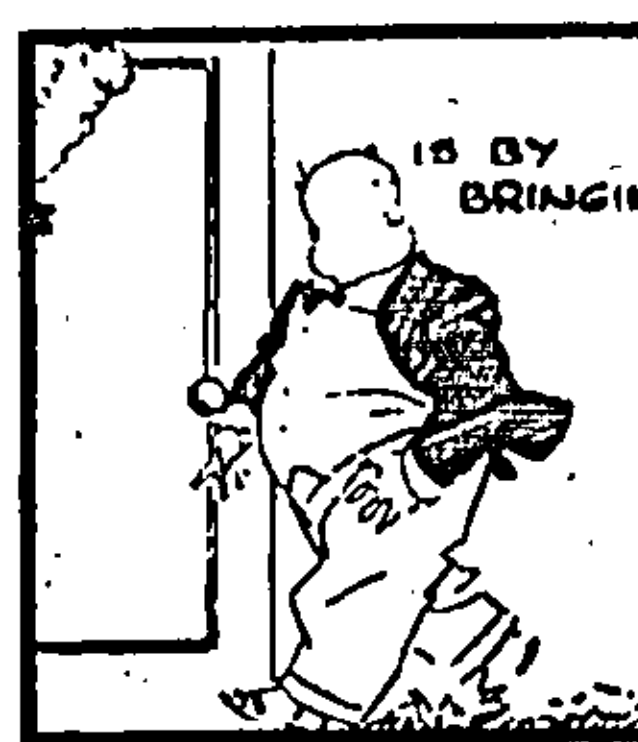
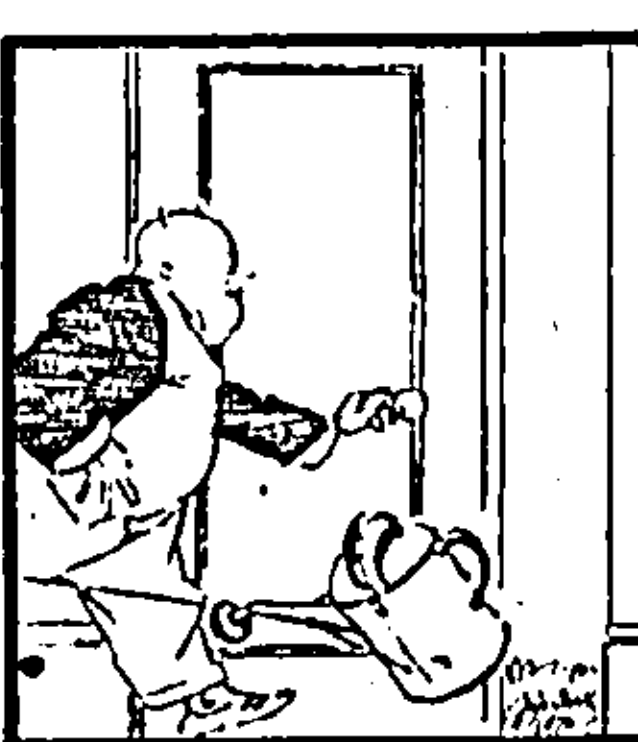
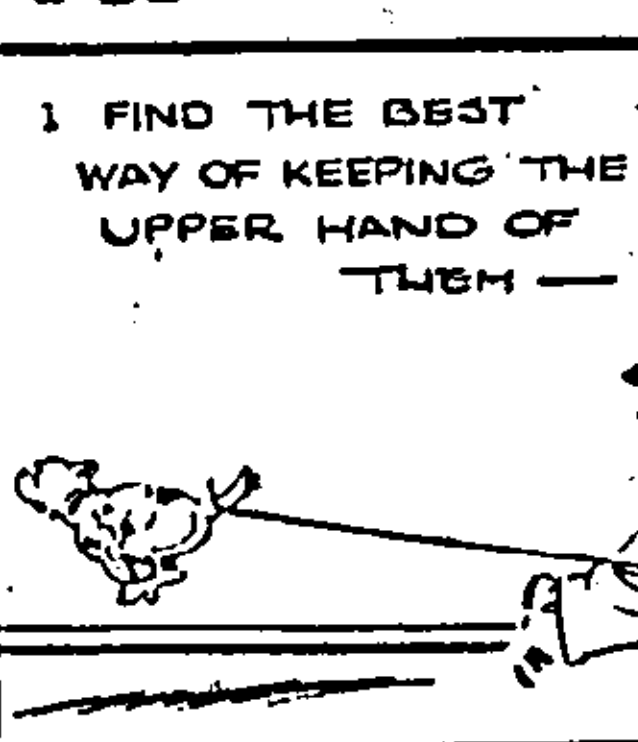
PROPOSAL FOR NY A-BOMB SHELTERS

New York, August 6.

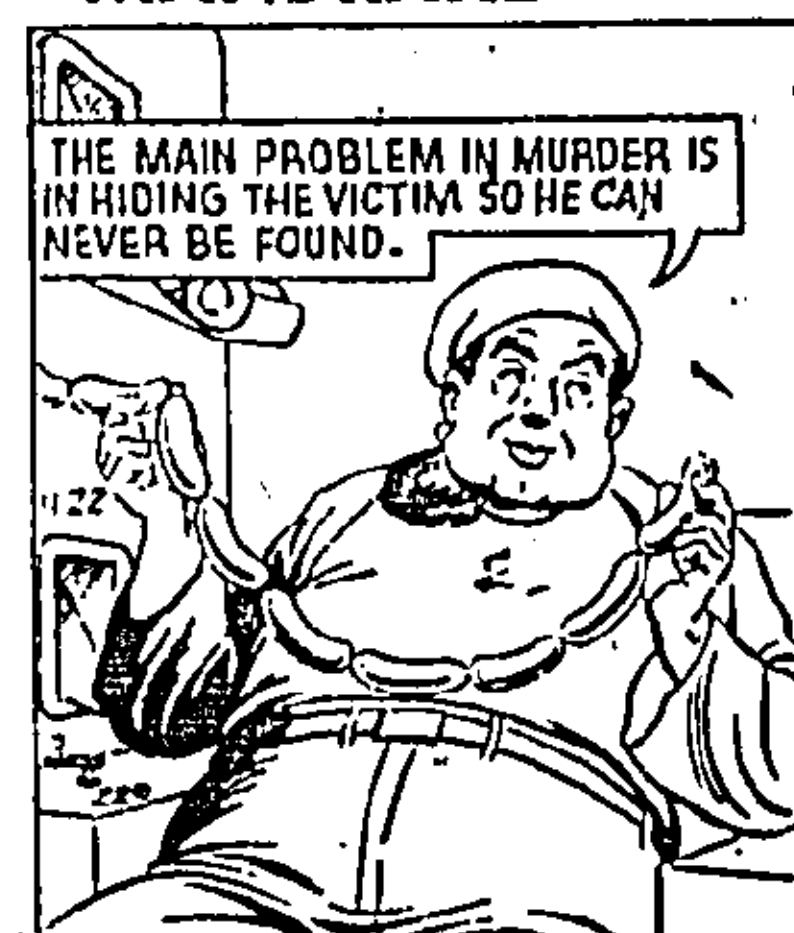
A proposal to build atomic bomb shelters beneath New York at a cost of \$2,000,000,000 has been made public by the Mayor of New York, Mr. William O'Dwyer.

It calls for the construction of shelters under buildings, parks and playgrounds. In peacetime they would be used for parking motor cars. Mr. O'Dwyer who had asked City officials and engineers to draw up the plan, said he was favourably impressed.

The help of the Federal Government would be needed to put the programme into operation.—Reuter.

POP**Manual control****MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN**

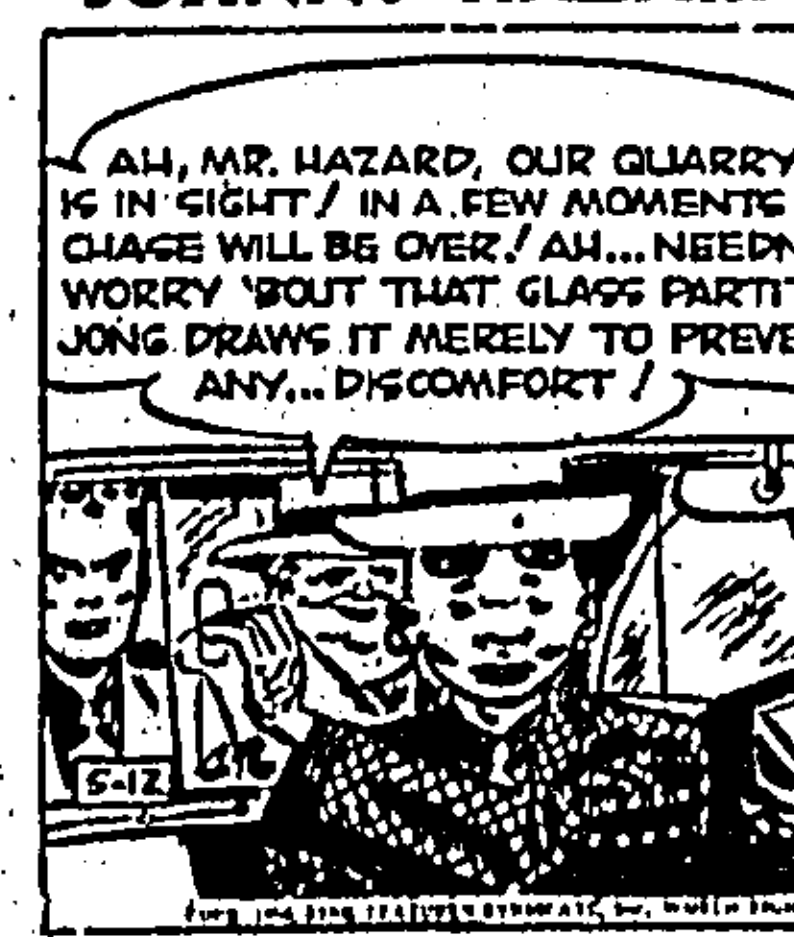
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

**RIP KIRBY**

By ALEX RAYMOND

**JOHNNY HAZARD**

By FRANK ROBBINS

**JANE**



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	6 p.m. 8th Aug.
"FOYANG"	Tientsin & Tientsin	3 p.m. 9th Aug.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Bangkok	3 p.m. 9th Aug.
"PAKHOT"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 11th Aug.
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 12th Aug.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore & Indonesia	3 p.m. 23rd Aug.
"ANKING"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	3 p.m. 24th Aug.

Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"PAKHOT"	Molli	9th Aug.
"FUCHOW"	Indonesia & Straits	9th/10th Aug.
"YOKIEN"	Tientsin	10th/11th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	13th Aug.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE LTD./CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"CHANGTE"	Kure, Yokohama, Nagoya & Kobe	1 p.m. 8th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	19th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Singapore, Melbourne & Hobart	28th Aug.
"TAIPING"	Japan	28th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore, Melbourne & Adelaide	5th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	In Port
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	15th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	25th Aug.
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	25th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	2nd Sept.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	11th Aug.
"CYCLOPS"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Aug.
"ANTIOCHUS"	N. Africa, London, Holland, Hamburg	2nd Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANTIOCHUS"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	16th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	U.K. & Rotterdam via Straits	16th Aug.
"EURYMEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Labuan	10th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	U.K. via Straits	24th Aug.
"MENTOR"	U.K. via Straits	1st Sept.
"CLYTONEUS"	U.K. via Straits	8th Sept.

DE LA RAMA LINES

Sailing to NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, via JAPAN, PACIFIC COAST PORTS & KINGSTON

"AJAX"	21st Aug.
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Arriving via MANILA from U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"AGAMEMNON"	13th Aug.
"DONA NATI"	31st Aug.

Carriers option to proceed via other ports to land & discharge cargo.

All the above subject to alteration without notice. For Passage and Freight particulars please apply to

1 CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL
Tel. 30331/8 Private Exchange.

BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.

FLY PAL FRISCO
OVER THE ROUTE OF THE ORIENT STAR
LUXURIOUS TRAVEL IN A PAL DC-6
Philippine Air Lines

Russia is not yet ready for war on global scale

Flood water rising in PI regions

Manila, August 7. As flood waters rose steadily in the wake of incessant rains in many districts of Luzon, causing millions of pesos' damage to croplands and public works, hundreds of farm and village folk fled from their homes to high ground in fear of isolation, starvation and drowning.

The Talavera River continued on its rampage, sweeping over barriers and ricefields. Young rice plants, vital staple in the Philippine economy, were destroyed in thousands of hectares of land in Central Luzon.

In the province of Zambales, telegraph lines, a lighthouse and hundreds of farm animals have been destroyed. Transport remained paralysed as waters spread and passes were blocked by landslides.

The three provinces of Bataan, Pampanga and Zambales were hard hit. Hundreds of volunteers filled sandbags to repair the broken Patena dike in Pampanga.

The town of Olongapo in Zamboanga, Western Luzon, reported that the worst flood so far swept the district. In some barrios of the province the water was breast-high. Prisoners at the Olongapo gaol were transferred to the naval base stockade while students were on holiday as water flooded out schools.

Farmers, fearing grim rice shortages, planned a relief appeal to the national Government.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "CHANGTE"

Arrived 4.8.50.

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf from 10 a.m. on the 9th and 10th August, 1950, and consignee representatives are requested to be present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents:
China Navigation Co., Ltd.
Australian-Oriental Line Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From JAPAN

Consignees per ship

S.S. "NANKIN"

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after August 9, 1950.

Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on August 12, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulation, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when dutiable goods are examined.

All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 28, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No first insurance will be effected.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have been taken delivery of ex ship's side or alternatively ex the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s premises unless a joint survey has previously been effected.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, August 8, 1950.

London, August 6. Britain is reluctant to return to a full wartime standing despite North Korean aggression in Korea because there are strong indications Russia is not yet ready for a world war.

The belief that the Kremlin stands about where Hitler did in 1934 or 1935 is based partly on recent studies of Russian propaganda in the Middle East, especially the Russian attitude toward Iran.

An informed source said Persia was believed to be the key to Soviet intentions since it controlled the oil Russia needs before fighting a two-front war. The source said this lack of oil was almost as great a deterrent as American atomic superiority.

The source estimated Russian oil production at about 33,000,000 tons, with perhaps 10,000,000 more tons in the new fields beyond the Urals. The Western powers can produce at least 400,000,000 tons a year but if the Soviet could control Iran's oil, it would almost double its supply and come perilously close to the amount it needs for war.

Lately, "Soviet propaganda directed at Iran has become more and more bellicose and some weeks ago concern was felt lest Russia might be working up to an "incident" which would enable it to invoke the 1921 treaty which gives it authority to send troops into Iran in certain circumstances. The Western position, if Russia should manoeuvre an apparently bona fide incident, is bolstering both London and Washington.

Within her rights

On the surface, Russia would be within her rights in moving units of its powerful South Caucasus command into Iran. In a serious incident took place in a area as remote as Soviet and Iranian Azerbaijan, it might be difficult to prove such an incident not legitimate.

The Soviet South Caucasus armies are known to be at full strength. They were trained by Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin, hero of the last war who died last year, and are now commanded by General A.I. Antonov. A compact, mobile force of great fire power, they are far superior to anything the combined Middle East can offer.

Britain's experts believe—although factors contributing to their view are under constant study—that Russia will not proceed against Iran unless it is certain it can confine the move to that area and not provoke general reaction such as the United Nations ordered in Korea.

Thus Britain feels it can prepare in time with modified austerity rather than an immediate all-out armaments drive which would stop its hard-won recovery dead in its tracks and possibly create an internal morale factor.

A well-informed source said, "If Russia moves against Iran in December, it will be a local thrust

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From CALCUTTA, RANGOON & STRAITS

Consignees per ship

S.S. "TAIREA"

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at consignees' risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after August 8, 1950.

Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on August 12, 1950.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B.I. S.S. Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, August 8, 1950.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 843 kilocycles per second in the 31 metre band.

H.K.T.

12.15—Morning Prayer (Radio)

12.30—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary

12.32—Light Orchestra of Otto Dohndt & Eugene Wolf

1.00—Wendy Henson and His Orchestra

1.15—News, Weather Report and Announcements

1.30—London Studio Melodians—Louis Lane and His Orchestra

(H.K.T.)

2.00—Close Down

6.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary

6.02—Paul Weston and His Orchestra

6.04—Gordon Macrae (Vocal)

6.18—Organ Solo by Dr. W. H. Harris

(H.K.T.)

6.20—Continued by Radio—Given by Mr. Lee Wai Lun & S. K. Lee

(Studio)

6.50—Boston Promenade Orchestra

7.15—North American Commentary (London Relay)

7.30—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

8.00—World News and News Analysis (London Relay)

8.15—"Box 200"—Hert Gillette at the Hammond Organ

8.30—"Ray's A' Launch"—A Variety programme with Ted Ray, Kitty Blissett & Fred Yule Stanley Black & the HBC Dance Orchestra (H.K.T. Relay)

9.00—"The Editorials"—(London Relay)

9.15—Weather Report

9.30—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.32—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.34—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.36—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.38—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.40—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.42—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.44—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.46—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.48—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.50—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.52—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.54—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.56—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.58—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.60—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.62—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.64—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.66—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

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9.70—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.72—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.74—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.76—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

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9.80—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.82—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.84—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.86—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.88—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.90—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.92—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.94—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.96—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

9.98—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.00—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.02—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.04—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.06—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.08—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.10—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.12—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.14—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.16—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.18—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.20—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.22—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.24—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.26—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

10.28—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

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10.58—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

11.00—"Songs & Screen Favourites"—By Alton Woods (Studio)

Reditifusion

A.M.
7.00—Up With The Sun.
7.30—Musical Clock.
7.45—The Morning Programme.
8.00—News & Weather Forecast.
8.15—Jazz Concert Players.
9.00—Morning Music.
9.30—Tuesday's Favorite Classics.
10.30—Morning Melody.

P.M.
12.00—H.K. Stock Exchange.
12.15—Tune Time.
12.30—Light Music.
1.00—Swing.
1.15—News.
1.30—From The Show.
2.00—Variety Calls The Tune.
4.00—The Top Ten Show.
4.15—Tropical.
4.30—Vocally Yours.
5.00—Music Makers.
5.15—Frank Warren's Singers.
5.30—Children's Corner.
5.45—Here's June Christy.
6.00—Radio Headlines.
6.15—Piano Playhouse.
6.30—The Magic Carpet.
7.00—The Magic Carpet.
7.15—"An Chai Noh".
7.30—Listen to "Lilbert" (Gilman-Philco).
8.00—H.K.C. News.
8.15—Local News.
8.30—The Super-Cola Programme.
8.45—Monty's Hit Parade.
9.00—Natalie Musical Merry-Go-Round.
9.15—Festival of Waltzes.
9.30—"Yes For All".
10.00—H.K.C. News.
10.15—Local News.
10.30—Symphonette.
10.45—Light Music.
11.00—Newsline.
11.15—Magic and Moonlight.
11.30—Standard.
12.00—Close Down.

More money for defence of Norway

Oslo, August 6. The Prime Minister, M. Gerhardsen, confirmed tonight that Norway would propose an extra defence vote of 250 million kroner.

He was speaking at a public meeting at Lyngby Strømer, where he is on holiday.

He said the intention is that the extra vote shall be distributed over two and a half years from July, 1950, to January, 1953.

The Government will put forward its proposal at the King's Council meeting on August 25, he added.

The Storting (Parliament) will presumably be recalled early in September to consider the proposals.

Discussing the international situation in his speech, the Prime Minister said there can be no doubt as to who are the aggressors in Korea.

He said it "would be natural for Norwegian ships to help in transport to Korea" and added that Norway has offered ships.

Negotiations are in progress in America about the form Norway's help should take, he said.—Reuter.

CANTONESE BY RADIO

BY S.K. LEE

Lesson 40 (N)

Vocabulary:

347. (1) Yee(1).

348. (2) Yee(2).

349. (3) Yee(3).

350. (4) Yee(4).

351. (5) Yee(5).

352. (6) Yee(6).

353. (7) Yee(7).

354. (8) Yee(8).

355. (9) Yee(9).

356. (10) Yee(10).

357. (11) Yee(11).

358. (12) Yee(12).

359. (13) Yee(13).

360. (14) Yee(14).

361. (15) Yee(15).

362. (16) Yee(16).

363. (17) Yee(17).

364. (18) Yee(18).

365. (19) Yee(19).

366. (20) Yee(20).

367. (21) Yee(21).

368. (22) Yee(22).

369. (23) Yee(23).

370. (24)

R. I. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TUTJALENGKA"	11th Aug.	16th Aug.
"VAN HEUTZ"	20th Aug.	4th Sept.
"TASMAN"	29th Aug.	3rd Sept.

* only to B'pore, Penang & Del. Dell.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RUYB"	In Port	8th Aug.
"TJIKAMPEK"	9th Aug.	9th Aug.
"BOISSEVAIN"	16th Aug.	10th Sept.
"TJIPANAS"	12th Sept.	14th Sept.

* not calling South America

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIKAMPEK"	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
"BOISSEVAIN"	8th Sept.	
"TJIPANAS"	12th Sept.	

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK"	12th Aug.	9th Aug.
"MELISKERK"	early Sept.	early Sept.
"MEERKERK"	early Sept.	early Oct.

Through D/L issued to
Mediterranean and Northern
European ports.

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MARIEKERK"	8th Aug.	15th Aug.
"MELISKERK"	early Sept.	early Sept.
"MEERKERK"	early Oct.	early Oct.

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"STEEL RECORDER"	24th Aug.
"STEEL DIRECTOR"	10th Sept.

SAILINGS TO SAIGON, BANGKOK & DJAKARTA (BATAVIA)

"STEEL ADMIRAL"	20th Aug.
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ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

"STEEL ADMIRAL"	Sailed	Sailed	19th Aug.
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Sails N.Y. Sails S.F. Due H.R.
Sailed Sailed 19th Aug.
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SWEDISH EAST ASIA CO. LTD.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

m.v. "ANDAMAN"	22nd Aug.
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SAILINGS TO EUROPE

m.v. "MINDORO"	23rd Aug.
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FOR
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ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG,
COPENHAGEN, OSLO & GOTHENBURG

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MARSEILLES

via
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI
& PORT SAID.

on
WEDNESDAY, the 9th August at 7 p.m.

Passengers are requested to board the vessel with their
cabin baggage on the 9th August between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.
Baggage Room and Hold Luggage will be registered in
Kowloon Godown No. 50 (No. 2 Gate, Canton Road entrance)
on 8th August between 9 a.m. and Noon.

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WAR ORDERS PILE UP IN U.S.; INFLATION THREAT STILL REAL

Scare-buying waning in America

New York, August 6. Scare-buying is waning in many parts of the country after six weeks of war. And most merchants are not sorry. It put money in the till, but the headache lingers.

It is too early yet to order the funeral flowers for scare-buying. It still flourishes in some places, especially for household appliances, cars and tires. It could revive in others. But from every corner of the country comes word of at least a slackening in the tempo of the rush to buy foods, nylons, sheets.

And the Federal Reserve Board reports that last week's sales were less than the week before and first reports show this week's department store sales dropping still further.

The timing of the buying rush was unlucky for most merchants. In summer, they let stocks get low. The unexpected rush to buy cleaned out shelves much quicker than it would have had it come a few months earlier or later.

Dilemma

The dilemma is this: If the merchant builds up a big stock he may find that people are living off the goods they bought in the first weeks of the Korean war, and he may be left holding the bag with a lot of unsold goods. If he does not re-order enough now, he may be unable to re-stock later if retail trade continues at a faster clip than before the Korean war.

And the merchant knows that incomes of his customers are rising, that their purchasing power is growing, and that they are likely to have more money to spend until the war ends or the government clamps on controls.

Most merchants appear to be re-ordering in far more volume than usual, buying agencies here say. Apparently they are infected by the same fears that moved their customers. Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From JAPAN

Consignees Per Ship

m.s. "SOMALI"

arrived August 6, 1950.

are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at consignee's risk and expense and subject to terms and conditions of storage of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. The cargo is expected to be ready for delivery from the Godown on and after August 8, 1950.

Cargo is considered as being accepted in good order and condition by consignees, unless broken, chafed and damaged packages are left in the Godown for subsequent examination by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of consignees, at 10 a.m. on August 10, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when dutiable goods are examined.

All damaged cargo claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 29, 1950, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have been taken delivery of or after the goods have been re-stowed in the Godown. Claims against the vessel must be presented to the undersigned within the time specified or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hong Kong, August 6, 1950.

New York, August 6. War orders piled up in the United States during the past week on the already well-filled books of business and industry. The threat of inflation was still strong.

Congress showed and tugged at an economic controls bill to offset inflation and wound up the week in a state of complete legislative confusion.

Production lines in many industries never had a chance to cool off as they ran around the clock.

There were more workers employed than ever before. Industry was still calling idle men back to their jobs.

The workers had more money in their pockets. The firms they worked for showed lusty profits.

The Associated Press this week compiled the second quarter earnings of 450 corporations in all fields of business. The total was 43 per cent higher than the June quarter of 1949.

The consumer purchased more goods. Prices continued their advance. The Department of Agriculture said that while meat plant cost of little less this autumn, the prices would be generally high.

Hoarding declines

Hoarding appeared to be declining, but the consumer still spent more money in the nation's stores and shops than he did a year ago.

Business was buying too, in most cases to build inventory. Bank loans to business hit \$13,911,000,000. It was the eighth successive weekly increase.

Many industries were expanding. The Lincoln-Mercury Division of Ford Motor Company planned a big new assembly plant West of Detroit. Gulf Oil Corporation was awarded a construction contract for a cracking unit at Port Arthur, Texas.

Columbia Steel Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, leased from the Government the steel-making facilities of a wartime foundry at Pittsburg, Cal.

Cuts in British exports likely

London, August 6.

Financial experts conceded today that Britain's rearmament programme will mean cuts in consumption and exports from the higher levels that could otherwise have been reached. But they saw no reason to expect any general cuts from the present levels, or any major industrial dislocation or inflation.

On the contrary, since Washington laid down that greater military strength itself required the continuance of economic recovery, the new British defence plan was designed to permit some further improvement, though at a slower rate than could otherwise have been afforded.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

s.s. "ALAWA"

Having arrived Hong Kong consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods have been landed and placed at their risk and expense into the godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained, as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns or failure to attend the survey.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown where they will be examined in the presence of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on August 10, 1950, at 10 a.m.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when examining damaged dutiable goods. All claims against the vessel must be presented to the undersigned within the time specified or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected.

WALLACE & CO.,
LTD.
Agents,
Telephone 36041-2
Hong Kong, August 6, 1950.

Supply in copper, zinc tightening

New York, August 6.

The supply squeeze in copper, zinc, aluminium and other metals tightened a little more this week as consumers tried hard to bent expected military allocations.

Tin and tungsten ore prices edged higher again. Other base quotations were strong but unchanged metal producers are wary of flirting with price controls.

The slowly changing situation in Latin America, more interest this week when it became known that some major suppliers are already sold out for August.

Major non-ferrous metals prices:

Copper, 22.50 cents a pound, Connecticut Valley. Foreign 22.50 cents, New York.

Lead, 22 cents a pound, New York, 11.80 cents St. Louis. Foreign nominal 11.75 to 12 cents, Gulf Mexico ports.

Zinc, 15 cents a pound, East St. Louis, 15.72 cents New York. Foreign, nominal, 10.25 to 17.50 cents, Gulf of Mexico ports.

Aluminium, 17.50 cents a pound, Ingots, shipping point. Flgs, 10.50 cents.

Antimony, 27.75 cents a pound, cast (less than carload lots), New York, 21.50 cents bulk, Laredo, Texas.

Manganese, 48 per cent, nearby contracts, 70.8 to 81.8 cents a long ton unit (24 lbs.) cfr, U.S. ports (duty paid).

Ferromanganese, 78 to 82 per cent, 5172 to 5175 a gross ton, shipping point.

Nickel, 48 cents a pound, electrolytic cathodes, Port Colborne Ontario, 51.22 cents New York. Platinum, \$74 an ounce wholesale, \$77 retail, New York.

Silver, 72.75 cents an ounce, New York, 63.3 pence, London.

Tin, 90.15 cents a pound, New York.

Quicksilver, \$70 to \$80 a flask of 76 lbs, nominal, New York.

Tungsten ore, \$24.50 to \$24.75 a ton unit (20 lbs.), New York.

Domestic shellite, 28.50 delivered.—Associated Press.

Wheat sales may fall far short

Ottawa, August 6.

Sales under the International Wheat Agreement may fall far short of the first year target of 525 million bushels, according to preliminary figures released here today.

The first year ended on August 1. Figures released by the Bureau of Statistics covering the period up to July 14 showed sales of 420 million bushels—much lower than had been expected.

A final estimate was expected to be prepared and released within the next few weeks.

Preliminary figures show that Canada, expected to sell 205,000,000 bushels, sold only 180 million bushels.

The United States, the biggest supplier, which was to have had guaranteed the market for 233 million bushels, sold only 150 million.

The other main suppliers, Australia and France, fared better. Australia had a quota of 80,000,000 and sold 80,322,000. France was given a quota of 3,344,000 and sold 3,302,000.

One of the big difficulties revealed in the agreement was that sterling area countries which agreed to take a guaranteed quantity of wheat found themselves unable to do so because of their dollar shortage.—Reuter.

Steel mills revamp schedules

Cleveland, August 6.

Steel mills already are revamping some production schedules as military orders rise.

THE PERFECT SWISS WATCH

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1950.

Printed and published for the Proprietors, the "CHINA MAIL," LIMITED, by FRANK LYLE BURN, Printer, at the Presses of the "LAT PAU," No. 7, Cross Street, Singapore.

...tating in the water polo league match played at the Hils. Swim-
ming Pavilion, yesterday.

Wickets fell at: 1-42, 2-51
3-183—Reuter.

WARWICKSHIRE AND ENGLAND LEO BREAK AND GOOGLY BOWLER LEARNED A LOT OF HIS BOWLING TECHNIQUE FROM HIS FATHER WHO PLAYED IN THE BIRMINGHAM LEAGUE TOOK 40 WICKETS FOR 49 IN A MATCH WITH NOTTS IN 1946.

HE TALKS UP HIS BOWLING

if the bowlers produce the same standard of bowling, they stand an excellent chance of winning.

(8); Dicky Porolna (1); L. M.
quess (8); G. Peenies (3)

be supposed to handle the operation.

prints.

The Macao softball fraternity accorded a warm welcome to the barnstorming Jaguars, and two games were played off over the week-end Holidays, the visiting outfit winning both. In the curtain-raiser which was held up for a short while on account of a mild drizzle, the Macao All-stars saw victory snatched away from them in the final chapter when a seven run rally in the last inning enabled the Jaguars to emerge 14-10 victors.

Wickets fell at: 1-42, 2-51
3-183—Reuter.

Chung Sing "Blue" beat Victoria Recreation Club by 12 goals (two in the water) in polo lacrosse match played at the Isis Swimming Pavilion yesterday.

Extras.....	Total (for three).....
Wickste fell at: 1-42, 2-51	3-183—Reader.

The visiting Sumatra (Basketball) Team beat the Chinese YMCA Girls Basketball by 11 points during an exciting match played at the Kowloon Chinese YMCA yesterday.

The scores for the two teams were: Sumatra Girls 28 points and Chinese YMCA Girls 17 points.